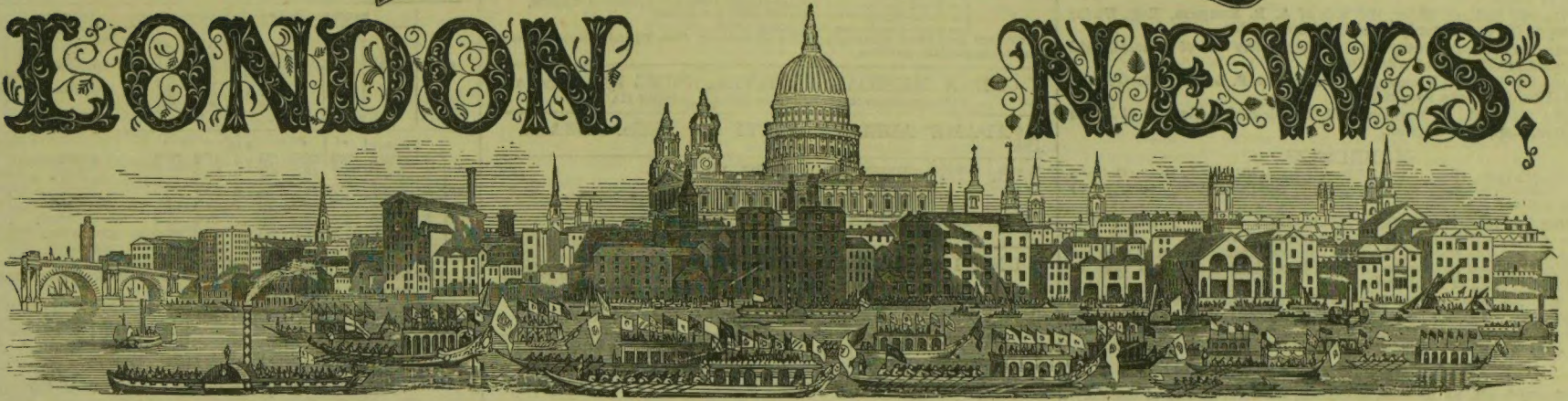


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1763.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE SHAH OF PERSIA WHEN A BOY.



DAUGHTER OF A PERSIAN NOBLEMAN.



A PERSIAN FALCONER.

PERSIAN SKETCHES.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Kyleberg, Sweden, Mrs. Axel Dickson, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Sheerness, the Hon. Mrs. G. F. Hastings, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Gardenmorris, county Waterford, Lady Gwendoline de Shee, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Ilkley, the wife of A. B. Sampson, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Portsmouth Dockyard, the wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Dresden, the wife of Mr. P. Lessler, late German Consul at Bangkok, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Meriden Hall, Warwickshire, the wife of James Darlington, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Lady Fanny Octavia Louisa Spencer Churchill, third daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, to Edward Marjoribanks, Esq.

On the 5th inst., at All Saints', Wokingham, by the Hon. and Rev. Graham Colborne, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Edward Sturges (the Rector), the Hon. Edmund Colborne, son of the late Field Marshal Lord Seaton, to Rhoda Ellen, elder daughter of the late George Blogg, Esq., of Bucklersbury.

On the 7th inst., at St. James's Catholic Church, Spanish-place, London, from the residence of G. B. Crawley, Esq., 103, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Thomas Braniff, Esq., of Staten Island, New York, to Mlle. Marie Bertrande Laurence Ricard, of Orizaba, Mexico. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 14th ult., at Lisburn, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Very Reverend James Stannus, Dean of Ross, and the last surviving daughter of Sir Erasmus Dixon Borrowes, sixth Baronet of Giltown, in the county of Kildare, Ireland, in the 81st year of her age.

At the residence of Lester S. Donaldson, Esq., J.P., Gulgon, New South Wales, Louisa Harriet Buller, relict of the late William Batley Hutchinson, and second daughter of Edward Buller-Brazier, Post Captain R.N., in her 50th year.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, Avenue House, St. Mark's, Leeds, George Yewdall, solicitor. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 7th inst., at The Elms, Lower Norwood, Surrey, Roza Luiza, widow of the late Captain Henry Evelyn Pittfield Sturt-Grindall, R.N., aged 80. R.I.P.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.
First Sunday after Trinity.
First Hospital Sunday in London.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 11 a.m., the Rev. Frederick George Blomfield, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft; 3.30 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Walsham How, Hon. Canon of St. Asaph's.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Lord Archbishop of York; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A.; 7 p.m., the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, M.A.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. H. M. Birch, M.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Paddington; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, preacher at Gray's Inn (fifth Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.
Pope Pius IX. elected, 1846.
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Dr. Eggeing, the secretary, on Southern Indian Inscriptions).
Merchant Taylors' School: foundation of new buildings at the Charterhouse to be laid by the Duke of Edinburgh.
Christian Evidence Society at St. George's Hall, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Samuel Garratt on Objections to Revealed Religion).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. S. Phené on Prehistoric Traditions and Customs in connection with Sun and Serpent Worship).
Corporation of the Caledonian Asylum: anniversary festival, Freemasons' Tavern, 6.30 p.m. (the Earl of Rosebery in the chair).
Cricket Match at Lord's ground: Middlesex against Oxford University (three days).

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.
St. Alban, proto-martyr of Britain.
Cambridge Commencement.
Moon's last quarter, 3.31 p.m.
Windsor Races: June meeting.
Crystal Palace National Dog Show opens, 3 p.m. (four days).
National Society for Education of the Poor, annual meeting at Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, near Bagshot, annual festival (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Whittall on the Income Tax).
Anthropological Society, 8 p.m. (Lieutenant S. C. Holland on the Aims and papers by Messrs. G. W. Stow, A. Mackenzie, and others).
Zoological Society, 8.20 p.m. (Dr. Leith Adams on Maltese Fossil Elephants; Mr. H. J. Elwes on the Geographical Distribution of Asiatic Birds).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.
Palestine Exploration Fund, annual meeting (at the Royal Institution), 3 p.m. (the Lord Archbishop of York in the chair).
Royal Topham Society, third target.
Ventnor Hospital Ball, at Willis's Rooms, 10.30 p.m.
Fancy Bazaar for Hospital for Throat Diseases, at Hanover-square Rooms (two days).

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.
Probable arrival of the Shah of Persia in London.
Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, anniversary, at Willis's Rooms, 11 a.m.
London Musical Festival, Royal Albert Hall, Mr. H. Leslie director, 2.30 p.m. (secular and operatic music).
Royal Horticultural Society, 3 p.m.; exhibition, 4 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3 p.m.
Crystal Palace Dog Show.
Meteorological Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
St. James's Hall, Prince Poniatowski's morning concert; New Philharmonic Concert (Mr. Barnett's new oratorio, "Raising of Lazarus," 8 p.m.).

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.
Accession of Queen Victoria.
Reception of the Shah by the Lord Mayor at Guildhall, banquet and ball.
Cambridge Easter Term ends.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Crystal Palace, close of Dog Show.
Royal Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on the Organs of Plants).
Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.
The longest day.
Probable visit of the Shah to Woolwich and Greenwich.
London Musical Festival, Royal Albert Hall, Mr. H. Leslie director, 2.30 p.m. (Rossini's "Stabat Mater").
Crystal Palace, fifth summer concert ("Acis and Galatea").
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
London Athletic Club, at Lillie-bridge.
Royal Institute of British Architects, professional dinner at Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 15, New Bond-street, Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION, including "A Storm on the Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at the BURLINGTON GALLERY, 121, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. 4d. Dery, 15, Pall-mall. JAMES FAIRY, Sec.

LONDON MUSICAL FESTIVAL, ROYAL ALBERT

HALL.—Director, Mr. Henry Leslie.
Under the immediate patronage of
His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, K.G.,
Her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES,
His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G.,
His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE,
Her Royal Highness the Princess MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of TECK,
His Serene Highness the Duke of TECK, G.C.B., and
The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR.
GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES.—Wednesday, June 18; and Saturday, June 21. Commencing at Half-past Two.

LONDON MUSICAL FESTIVAL, JUNE 18.—First and

Only Appearance this Season at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI and Mlle. ALBANI.

MR. SIMS REEVES.—JUNE 18.

SIGNOR GRAZIANI and M. FAURE.

JUNE 18.—OPERATIC SELECTION, &c.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

LONDON MUSICAL FESTIVAL, JUNE 18.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, Secular and Operatic Music. Soloists—Adelina Patti, Simco, Scacchi, and Albani; Sims Reeves, Edardi, and Bettini; Graziani and Faure.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON.—The only occasion on which Madame Christine Nilsson will sing in Sacred Music during the season in the Sacred Selection, on SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

LONDON MUSICAL FESTIVAL, JUNE 21.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21. The first part of the Programme will consist of Rossini's STABAT MATER. Soloists—Titiens, Trebelli-Bettini, Campanini, and Agnesi. The second part will include a Selection of Sacred Music, in which the above-named distinguished Artists will be joined by Christine Nilsson and other Artists of Her Majesty's Opera.

LONDON MUSICAL FESTIVAL, ROYAL ALBERT

HALL, JUNE 18, June 21. Tickets, £1 1s., 15s., 10s., 6d., 7s., 5s., 2s. 6d.; at the Royal Albert Hall; at the Ticket Office of the London Musical Festival, at St. James's Hall, and at all Libraries, Agents, and Publishers.

LONDON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—All the Tickets admit

to the International Exhibition; and all Tickets for the International Exhibition admit to the Concerts. Tickets for the Stalls, Area, and Balcony also admit to the Royal Horticultural Gardens.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

TITTIENS as "NORMA."
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), JUNE 14, will be performed, for the first time this season, Bellini's Tragic Opera, NORMA. Pollono, Signor Aramburo; Orroveso, Signor Medini; Florio, Signor Sinigaglia; Adalgisa, Mlle. Bauermeister; Clotilda, Mlle. Filomina; and Norma, by Mlle. Titiens.

DIRECTOR OF THE MUSIC AND CONDUCTOR, Sir Michael Costa.

NEXT WEEK
MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 16, LES HUGUENOTS—Raoul, Signor Campanini; Conte di San Bris, Signor Agnesi; El Conte di Nerves, Signor Mendioroz; Marcello, Signor Medini; Margherita di Valois, Mlle. Irma di Murska; Urbano, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Valentine, Mlle. Titiens.

TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 17, FAUST—Margherita, Madame Christine Nilsson. Doors open at Eight o'clock; commence at Half-past.

Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Gallery, 2s.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—LAST CONCERT BUT ONE, MONDAY, JUNE 23, Eight o'clock, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Alfred Jaell will play Brahms's Concerto, Beethoven's Symphony No. 8; Mozart's "Jupiter"; Overtures, "Tannhauser," "Preciosa." Stalls, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S

HALL.—J. F. Barnett's New Oratorio, THE RAISING OF LAZARUS. First time of performance, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18; PUBLIC REHEARSAL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 14. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Band and Chorus, 350 performers. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s.; at St. James's Hall and the Music-sellers.

MUSICAL UNION.—JAELE and AUER, expressly from

Paris and St. Petersburg. NEXT TUESDAY, will play Rubinstein's Grand Sonata, op. 19, for Piano and Violin. Quartet, C minor (Beethoven), and Quintet in C (Schubert), and solos, included in programme.

J. ELIA, Director.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND

MORNING CONCERT, under the Patronage of the Royal Family, at the FLORAL HALL, MONDAY, JUNE 23.—Madame Adelina Patti and Mlle. Albani, Madame Monbelli, Madame Sinigaglia, Mlle. Angeli, Mlle. Stancovich, and Mlle. Scacchi, Miss Edith Wynne, and Madame Patey; Signori Nicolini, Pavani, and Bettini; Graziani, Cotogal, Campi, Carponi, and Baggiolo; M. Faure and M. Maurel. Piano-forte, Messrs. Charles Hallé, F. A. Coveu, Lindsay Sloper, Sir J. Benedict; Violin, Madame Norman Neruda and M. Carroux; Violoncello, M. Pague; Harp, Mr. J. Thomas; French Horn, M. Vivies; Harmonium, Mr. Pittman. Conductors, Vincent, Bevgmann, Prince J. Poniatowski, Raudger, Berger, and Mr. W. Cousins. Tickets, 10s., 6d., and 5s.; at Austin's, St. James's Hall; all principal music-sellers and libraries; at the Box-office of the Royal Italian Opera; and of Sir Julius Benedict, 2, Manchester-square. The Programme is now ready.

MR. GANZ'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at

ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY, JUNE 27, at Half-past Two o'clock. Mlle. Marie Marillon and Madame Anna Regan Schimon; Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Helen D'Alton, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Gardoni; M. Jules Lefort and Signor Foll. Piano-forte, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz; violin, M. Colyns; violoncello, M. Pague. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; to be obtained of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 15, Queen Anne-street, W.; Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; principal Music-sellers; and at Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, 23, Piccadilly.

MDLLE. and HERR HEERMANN'S MATINEE

MUSICAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, at Three o'clock, ST. GEORGE'S HALL. Vocalists, Madame Regan Schimon and Mlle. Carols; Piano-forte, Miss Zimmerman; Harp, Mlle. Heermann; Violin, Herr Heermann; Violoncello, Herr Daubert. Conductors, Mr. Ganz and M. Schimon. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved, 5s. At Messrs. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street, and Mlle. and Herr Heermann's residence, 78, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The end of THE

WICKED WORLD is fast approaching, but will be performed all next week, with UNCLE WILL. Mr. BUCKSTONE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT and Last Night of the Season on SATURDAY, JULY 12.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr.

H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at 8.15, an Original Poetic and Romantic Drama, by W. G. Wills, entitled EUGENE ARAM.—Messrs. Henry Irving, W. H. Stephens, E. F. Edgar, F. W. Irish, and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Outbirt. Music composed by Mr. R. Stoppel. Proceeded, at 7.30, by WHO SPEAKS FIRST.—Messrs. C. Warner, Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Pouncefort, &c. Concluding with DADDLETON'S DIFFICULTIES.—Mr. George Belmore, Mrs. Egan, &c. Free list suspended.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—Every Evening at Eight;

Doors open at 7.30. A New Farce, JUST ONE WORD; after which the New Opera Bouffe entitled THE WONDERFUL DUCK. Music by Emile Jonas; English adaptation by Charles Lamb Kenney. New Scenery, Costumes, and Properties. Tickets at all Music-sellers, and Box-office from 11 till 6.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS now

enjoy the proud position of being legitimately classified as the Oldest-Established Entertainment in the World, as it is not upon record that any other entertainment has ever achieved a season of such lengthened duration as theirs. For a period of Eight consecutive Years, without the intermission of a single night ("those proscribed by law alone excepted"), have the Moore and Burgess Minstrels attracted crowded and delighted audiences to the St. James's Hall. A similar instance of popularity cannot be instanced in the history of the world's amusements.

EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR at the ST. JAMES'S

HALL, in one uninterrupted and continuously successful season, of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, who now rank as the oldest-established company of artists in the world, from their never having ceased to perform together since the date of their organisation.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,

entitled MILDRED'S WELL, OUR GARDEN PARTY, and VERY CATCHING. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Last Season at the Gallery.

LAST WEEK OF HAMILTON'S NEW OVERLAND

ROUTE TO INDIA, Closing June 21. WESTBOURNE HALL, Bayswater. Every Evening, at Eight. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, Three and Eight.

HORTICULTURAL FLOWER SHOW at the PINE-

APPLE NURSERY.—A Grand Display.—The WINTER GARDEN CONSERVATORY is the largest and finest Horticultural Building at any Nursery in the world. The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully invited. Families of distinction will find this Conservatory a most agreeable promenade.—THE PINEAPPLE NURSERY COMPANY, 32, Maid-a-vale, Edgware-road, St. John's-wood.

CORPORATION of LIVERPOOL.—EDWARD

SAMUELSON, Esq., Mayor.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.—Notice is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, SEPT. 1, and CLOSE on SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1873. Days for Receiving Pictures, Wednesday, August 6, to Wednesday, August 13, both inclusive. For Rules and Regulations apply to J. JOHNSON, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.				
June 4	29.813	60.3	52.8	78	8	47.2	74.1	S. SE.	100	100	100
5	29.829	60.7	56.3	87	9	57.2	71.2	N. NNE.	215	215	215
6	30.051	52.7	48.8	88	8	51.9	56.8	NNE.	275	275	275
7	30.228	51.2	45.8	70	7	42.3	61.8	NNE. NE.	100	100	100
8	30.168	53.8	49.0	35	4	42.4	65.9	NNW. WNW.	100	100	100
9	29.972	57.9	50.0	76	8	48.3	69.9	SW. WSW.	232	232	232
10	29.742	55.8	49.8	81	10	50.7	62.2	SW. SSW.	297	297	297

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.813	30.004	30.227	30.191	30.038	29.761
Temperature of Air	60.3	60.7	55.3	55.3	56.2	57.2
Temperature of Evaporation	59.9	58.7	52.9	49.4	52.5	56.4
Direction of Wind	SE.	N.	NNE.	NNE.	N.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 0	5 25	5 53	6 20	6 49	7 20	7 53
8 27	8 53	9 27	10 0	10 35	11 0	11 35

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained regularly of Messrs. Dillinger and Conraths, No. 2, Lenaugasse, Josefstadt, Vienna, and of their agents.

Die ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ist regelmässig zu beziehen durch die Herrn Dillinger und Conraths, Lenaugasse 2, Josefstadt, Wien, und durch deren Agenten.

A PORTRAIT of ALESSANDRO MANZONI, the Italian Poet and Novelist, and an Illustration of the UNVEILING of the PEEL STATUE at HUDDERSFIELD, which were prepared for this week, are deferred to make room for Engravings of the Burning of the Alexandra Palace on Monday last. This calamitous event will be further illustrated next week.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

The expected visit of the Shah of Persia next week excites an unusual amount of public attention and interest. All parties and classes are anxious to give a cordial welcome to the illustrious guest. There is something in this general desire to make a suitable impression on the mind of the Shah which may be noted as rising beyond mere sentiment. We are not only anxious to play, as best becomes us, the part of host; we wish, if it be possible, to do some real practical good that may be permanently serviceable both to the Sovereign and to his subjects. To pretend that the ties which link together the interests of Persia and the United Kingdom are those of intimacy and interdependence would, no doubt, be affectation. The political connection between the two empires is comparatively slender and remote. There is, however, a high moral reason which not merely justifies our taking a deeper interest than ordinary in the visit of the Shah, but even obliges us to do so. In the first place, it results from his own good pleasure. It was projected by him with a view to the advantage of his people. He is a Sovereign of many years' standing, of considerable capacity, of superior intelligence, and of broad culture. He has the sense to perceive that Orientalism is rapidly losing its original vitality, and that new life and spirit must be infused into the hearts of his people if Persia is to regain the position which she once held among the nations of the East. He has left his capital and his country, in opposition to the dictates of traditional usage, and, we may add, to the supposed sanction of the religion he professes, with a view to study the aspects, the forms, the forces, and the general spirit of Western civilisation. His tour of Europe, consequently, is no idle ceremony. He is undergoing the fatigues incident to travel, not for the purpose of appeasing a restless curiosity, but as the indispensable means of effecting a great and serious purpose. His presence in England will not only evoke a thoroughly hospitable welcome, but will, we doubt not, stimulate into activity a public desire to contribute all that we are able to contribute towards the realisation of his beneficent object.

It is one thing to encourage the feelings proper to such an occasion, and it is quite another thing to give to them fitting expression. We are all of us apt enough to observe that in social intercourse the most hearty hospitality may sometimes fail of its effect, owing to the clumsy manner in which it attempts to realise its ends. No profusion of wealth, no delicacy of taste, no outflow of geniality, will entirely compensate for an ill-assorted company of guests. So, in regard to the visit of the Shah of Persia, it is, of course, of the first importance that we should pay him the homage due to his exalted position in such manner as will make him feel that we

gratefully recognise the honour he confers upon our country. But it will be a mistake to lose sight of the objects he has specially in view in our modes of entertaining him. No doubt his most anxious wish is to see, during his brief sojourn here, what is most characteristic of the English people. We may show him a great deal which he would not be likely to see to the same advantage in other States of Europe, or we may utterly miss our opportunity by offering to him what he would see with much better effect elsewhere.

It seems to be taken for granted that we are bound to exhibit to the Persian Monarch something in the way of military review. We must confess that the necessity of the case does not strike our mind. After what the Shah has witnessed in Russia and Germany, or may hereafter witness in France and Austria, anything that we can put before him in the form of military spectacle, however perfect it may be in its kind, will certainly be largely inferior in its extent. With the Navy the case is somewhat different. We may assemble a fleet of iron-clads and ships of war at Spithead strong enough to encounter, without fear, all the navies of Europe. We are not quite convinced, however, that by gratifying our national pride by such a demonstration we should excite in the breast of our visitor thoughts pregnant with instruction, or emotions in which pleasure will predominate. Doubtless, the occasion will do honour to our guest, and in this and other respects may be regarded as a not inappropriate entertainment to offer him. But, after all, it is one which he has but slight means and little opportunity of turning to account—though, probably, it will explain to him the secret of that power and influence which England wields in every quarter of the globe.

Probably the very best, as it would certainly be the most thrilling, sight we could put before him would be two or three miles of our London streets, lined on each side with myriads upon myriads of men and women, making the welkin ring with their shouts of greeting, and showing how the most unrestrained freedom of individual life may be made compatible with social order, and that, moreover, with but the slightest show of organised physical force. Then, there are our means of gratifying taste in music, in colours, in illuminations, in pyrotechny, all of which may be combined to perfection, if due preparation be made for it, in a Crystal Palace fête. There is to be a visit to the Guildhall, in which the aristocracy of the United Kingdom, territorial and civic, will pay their compliments, under suitable auspices, to the Oriental Sovereign. But it would seem desirable to show him something even more characteristic than these will do of the sources of British power. In some way or other, surely, it would be possible to bring under his notice sufficiently representative illustrations of the engineering strength, the manufacturing skill, the industrial organisation, and the commercial enterprise of the kingdom. Until he has seen something of these, he can hardly be said to have seen England as it is. Nor ought we to forget that a rapid glance at the highly cultivated condition of our soil, and a partial inspection, at least, of our means of locomotion, should, somehow or other, be included in our programme of entertainment.

The great difficulty in arranging for Royal visits is so to group together objects of special interest as to fill up the time of the guest without overpowering him with fatigue. There is no fear that in the present instance there will be any lack of state ceremonial. The danger rather is that there may be too much of it to leave room for those less formal and less obtrusive objects of intelligent curiosity which might more vividly illustrate England's greatness, and which would be regarded by a visitor from the East as novelties of instructive interest. It is hardly likely that the Monarch of a distant Empire can be made to feel himself quite at home with us during his brief stay, but it is quite possible to awaken in his mind sympathies and aspirations which will greatly lessen the distance between himself and the nation which he has thought it worth his while to visit. At any rate, it will be the duty of our countrymen to make the Shah sensible that his presence interests and gratifies them, and that they are ready to do their best to give him the pleasure which he expects, by adapting their modes of recognising and entertaining him to his own feelings and wishes. Thus much, without doubt, we shall strive to do, and in doing it shall cherish the hope that he will hereafter look back upon his visit to this island as one of the most memorable incidents of his life and reign.

Mr. John Cole, M.A., Fellow of King's College, and Mr. Samuel Henry Butcher, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, have been appointed to classical masterhips at Eton College.

Mr. Pantun was on Monday elected Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, beating Mr. Purser, who was elected last year, but refused the oath, and was again a competitor in consequence of the passing of the Act abolishing tests.

Mr. Frederick William Rock, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Rock, Payne, and Co., stationers, of Walbrook, London, has offered, at a cost of about £2000, to present the town of Barnstable with several acres of land laid out in the form of a park. This is but one of many good deeds which Mr. Rock has done to his native place.

An influential county meeting was held at Blenheim Palace, last Saturday, at which an association was formed for the purpose of establishing a public county school in Oxfordshire. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough headed the share-list with a subscription of £500, and several of the leading owners and occupiers in the county promised liberal subscriptions.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, will return to Windsor Castle from Balmoral Castle on Tuesday next. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince and Princess, drove to the Glassalt Shiel on Thursday week. On Saturday last the Rev. Donald M'Leod, of the Park Church, Glasgow, arrived at the castle. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Donald M'Leod officiated. The Marquis of Ripon and the Rev. Donald M'Leod dined with her Majesty. The Queen has made various excursions during the week. On Wednesday her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, visited the Linn of Dee, where the Queen passed some hours sketching. The Royal party partook of tea, and returned in the evening to Balmoral.

The statue of the Prince Consort for the Albert Memorial Chapel, Windsor Castle, arrived at Windsor on Monday. It is a white marble figure, by Baron Triqueti, representing the Prince in full armour in a recumbent position. Angels support the head, and a favourite dog is at the feet. The inscription is—"Albert the Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819; died Dec. 14, 1861; buried in the Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore. 'I have fought the good fight. I have finished my course.'"

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House on Thursday week from Bolton, after the ceremonial of opening the new Townhall. On the following day Prince and Princess Christian visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. The Princess visited the Exhibition of Water-Colour Sketches at the Dudley Gallery. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales and Prince and Princess Christian, went to the horse show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a concert at Chelsea Barracks, given in aid of the Guards' Industrial Home. On Saturday the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur dined with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Later in the evening the Royal party went to the Princess's Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess visited the Empress Eugénie at Camden House, Chiselmhurst. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge, left town for Cowarth Park, for the Ascot race week. In the evening their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner party at Cowarth Lodge. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by various members of the Royal family, went, as customary, in semi-state to Ascot Races.

The Prince and Princess will attend the morning service, on Sunday next, at St. Paul's Cathedral, to inaugurate the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.

The Princess, as patroness of the annual ball of University College Hospital, has presented a donation of £25 to the ball committee for the funds of the institution.

The Duke of Edinburgh was re-elected Master of the Trinity House on Monday. His Royal Highness will lay the foundation-stone of the new buildings for Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse-square, on Monday next, instead of the 20th inst., as previously arranged.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein sang with the ladies and gentlemen in the choruses at the recent concert given by the members of the Windsor and Eton Amateur Glee and Madrigal Society, at St. Mark's School, Windsor.

The Empress Eugénie, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, on Saturday last, laid the foundation-stone of a chapel adjoining the Roman Catholic chapel at Chiselmhurst, which is to become the final resting-place of the Emperor Napoleon. About a hundred friends of the Imperial family assembled, and upon the arrival of the Empress with her son the Rev. J. Goddard read a prayer and sprinkled the stone with holy water. The Empress, who was presented with a silver trowel and small black mallet, afterwards touched the stone at each corner, and the ceremony, which lasted only a few minutes, was completed. The chapel will be in the Gothic style, the exterior walls being of Bath stone and the interior of Caen stone. On the western side there will be an altar, and in the centre of this the sarcophagus in which the Emperor's remains will be placed, and which is the gift of the Queen, who a short time since inspected the site. The altar will be dedicated to the Virgin. The cost of the building will be borne by the Empress.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have arrived at Cleveland House, St. James's-square, from Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duke of Rutland has left town for a cruise on board his yacht.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has arrived in town from the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have arrived in town from Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute.

The Earl and Countess of Airlie and Ladies Ogilvy have returned to Airlie Lodge, Campden-hill, from Edinburgh.

The Earl of Kenmare has arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-gardens from his seat, Killarney. The Countess and family have also arrived from Wiesbaden.

Lady Louisa Moncreiffe is making satisfactory progress towards recovery from the accident which she sustained at Ladybank station on Saturday last. Her Ladyship's arm was found to be dislocated, not broken, as was at first supposed.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, the Marquis of Headfort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster (at Cliveden), the Countess of Airlie, the Countess of Carnarvon, the Countess of Newburgh, the Earl and Countess of Glasgow, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, and Lord and Lady Cairns.

PERSIAN SKETCHES.

The expected visit of the Shah of Persia to London has induced us to prepare some illustrations of the scenery and costumes of Persia. A portrait of his Majesty, Nasr-ood-Deen, as he appeared when a boy, more than twenty-five years ago, before his accession to the throne in October, 1848, is engraved for our front page. Along with this we give the portrait of a young lady, daughter of the nobleman who was Lord Chamberlain in the Court of this Shah's father, the late Mahomed Shah; and the portrait of one of the officers of that Shah's household, the falconer, with a hawk perched on his shoulder. These portraits are from pictures or drawings by Mr. F. C. Lewis, who travelled in the country. The constitution of Persia as a kingdom has many peculiarities. All the sons, brothers, uncles, and cousins of the reigning Shah, and some of his female relatives, occupy posts of government; and Nasr-ood-Deen, in his boyhood, was Governor of Tabreez. These princes and princesses, hundreds in number, belong to the Royal Kadjar family, which is of Turkish origin, from Asterabad and the Georgian, on the south-east shore of the Caspian

Sea. They conquered Persia towards the end of the last century, when Aga Mahomed Khan, the first Shah of this dynasty, fixed his capital at Teheran. That city is near the foot of the Elburz mountain range, seventy miles south of the Caspian, and two hundred miles north of Ispahan, the former capital. The other famous cities of Persia are Shiraz, in the south, which was the ancient metropolis and seat of a refined civilisation, attested by the tombs of Hafiz and Saadi, the elegant Persian poets; and Tabreez, the chief town of Azerbaijan, in the north-west, bordering on Russia and Turkey.

The whole extent of the Shah's kingdom is equal to France and Germany put together, but the population cannot exceed seven or eight millions. A large portion of the territory is uncultivated and uninhabited, being sterile for want of irrigation. The population of Teheran fluctuates, but may be nearly 70,000 at the season when the Court and army reside there; while the older cities, Ispahan and Shiraz, do not now contain a tenth of their former population, and have fallen into utter decay. Recent travellers and historians give a very bad account of the state of the kingdom, the disorders and oppressions of its Government, and the demoralisation of all classes among its people. We refer to Mr. John Usher's "Journey from London to Persepolis," which was published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett in 1865, and to the "History of Persia," by Mr. R. Grant Watson, of the British Legation there (1866, Smith and Elder). No Asiatic State has witnessed the perpetration of more atrocious cruelties within the last few years, and in none are the lives, liberties, and property of its subjects more deplorably exposed to the caprices of despotic tyranny than in the Shah's dominions. The military power of this Sovereign is small compared with what it might be under a better administration; his soldiers are wretchedly armed and clad, and so ill fed or paid that they are forced to plunder their own country.

The Persians, it is well known, are Mohammedans of the Shia sect, which is fiercely opposed to the Sunni, or orthodox, Mohammedan communion, headed by the Sultan of Turkey, the ground of their hostility being the disputed succession to the Prophet. In the present age, it is said, many of the aristocracy and educated classes profess a sort of Pantheistic philosophy called Sufecism; while the sect of the Bab, whose fanaticism is for a creed nearly identical with that of the Parisian Communists, has excited formidable conspiracies or insurrections, though its leaders were punished with the most horrible tortures. Our illustration of the Persian pilgrims on their road to the shrines of Kerbala and Meshid Ali, near Bagdad, conveying the dead bodies of their friends packed in mummy-bundles on the camel's back, is from a sketch by Mr. George Saltram, F.R.G.S. We also present a view of the Shah's palace at Teheran, and one of the Caserh Kadjar, or Summer Palace, a few miles out of that city. These are from photographs lent to us by Mr. Edouard Cotte, out of his private collection.

We believe the programme of state receptions and festivities during the stay of his Majesty the Shah in England will include a state ball at Buckingham Palace, a ball at the Foreign Office, and possibly one at the India Office on a scale similar to that given in 1867 to the Sultan. He will be entertained by the Queen also at Windsor Castle, by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, and by the Lord Mayor at Guildhall; he will see a review of troops in Windsor Park, and a naval review at Portsmouth; and he will hear music at the Italian Opera and at the Albert Hall. Manchester will be visited by the Shah. His Majesty, who left Berlin on Saturday last, having been entertained there by the Emperor and Empress of Germany and the Crown Prince, has this week been at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, to see Krupp's cannon foundry, and has spent a day or two at Wiesbaden, at Frankfurt, at Baden, and at Brussels. He crosses from Ostend to Dover on Wednesday next. A squadron of ironclads will form his naval guard of honour. Some more illustrations of Persia will appear in our next.

VIENNA STREET-WATERING.

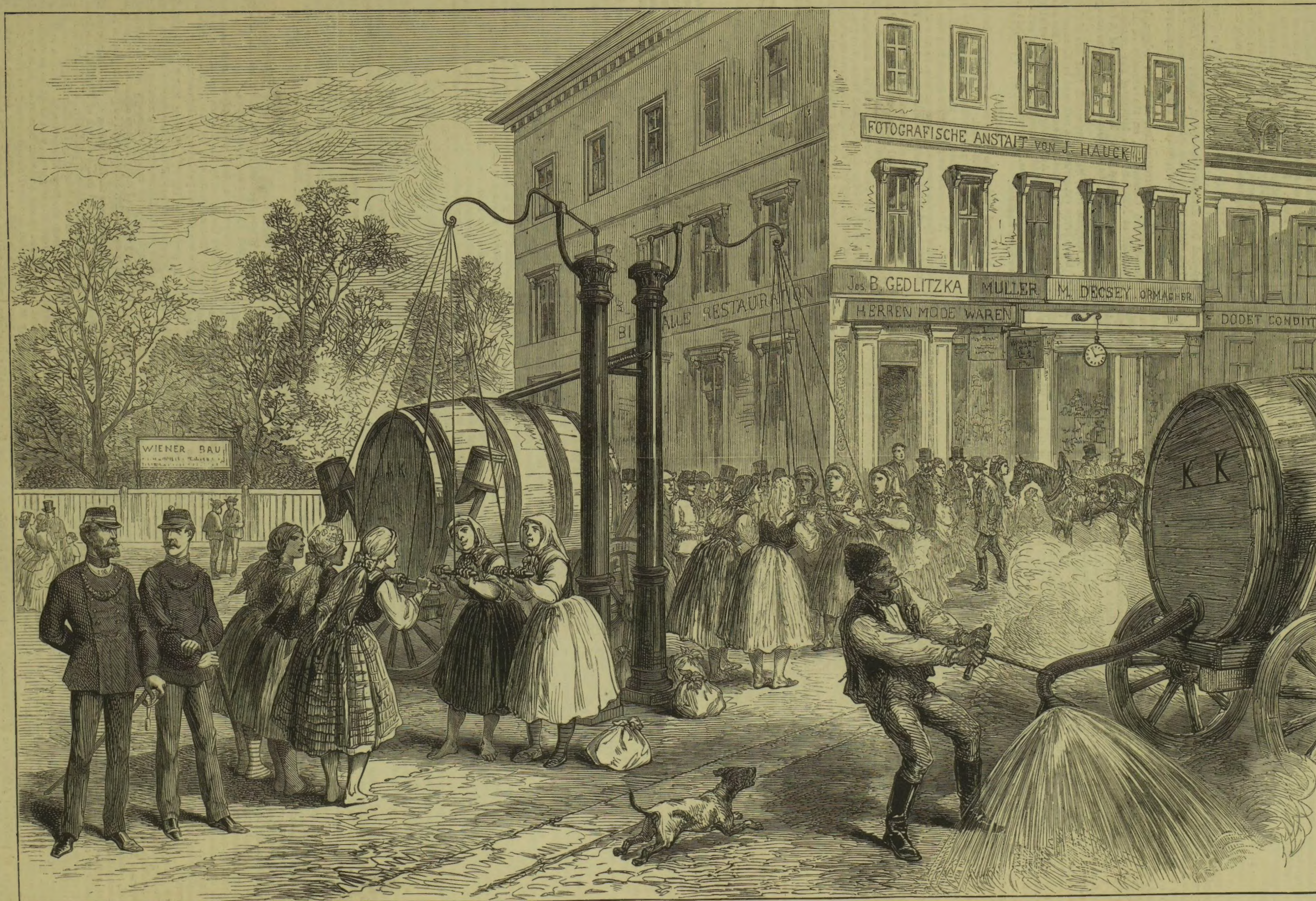
Our Special Correspondent at the Vienna Exhibition, in his letter which may be read in another page, has to make a complaint of the disagreeable effects of the dry weather in the streets of that city, as he found fault with the mud two or three weeks ago, when the weather was wet. Mud and dust are, in fact, the same material of public nuisance in two different forms, and we in London ought to know something about it; but our correspondent is perhaps rather inclined to compare Vienna with Paris, which has its own peculiar griefs, but does not suffer nearly so much from the plagues of dust and mud. The usual mode, in summer, of dealing with this kind of social evil appears to proceed upon the notion of changing the dust into mud by artificial means; and if it were as easy to contrive some process of desiccation for turning the mud again to dust, we should expect to see that method likewise in vogue during the rainy season. The only effectual remedy, in our judgment, would be the speedy removal of the loose earthy or stony detritus, wet or dry, from the surface of the street, together with the offensive and noxious particles of decayed organic substances, which abundantly bestrew the middle pavement or macadamised road of a town thoroughfare. Where asphalt is laid down in the roadway, of course there will be neither dust nor mud; and the other source of annoyance, which is probably most injurious to the public health, may in that case be removed more thoroughly than it can ever be done on a common road. The streets of a city, indeed, if they are to be kept decently and wholesomely clean, should be so constructed as to bear nightly washing and scrubbing with machines which would act like brushes and mops, charged with some detergent and antiseptic liquid, perhaps of the nature of carbolic acid. But we have not yet arrived at that degree of civilisation, though we boast of the progress of the age. In the practice and provision of cleanliness, which should involve the preservation of a pure atmosphere, both in doors and out of doors, about our persons and dwellings, the politest nations of Europe are still far behind a tolerable standard of physical refinement. Looking at the clumsy, wasteful, inconvenient, all but useless employment of these street-watering carts, whether in London or Vienna, one is disposed to wonder why the nineteenth century has such a mighty conceit of its own performances in all the arts which serve to enhance the comfort and grace of human life. There is certainly great room for inventive improvement; but our present concern is with the scene at Vienna, which forms the subject of a sketch by our Artist specially appointed to delineate what may be found worthy of notice in that city. Those huge water-barrels, mounted on four-wheel waggon-frames are inscribed with the august letters K. K., which stand for *Königlich Kaiserlich*, denoting that they belong to the Imperial Government, not to a Parish Vestry or Metropolitan Board. They are filled at the tall standard hydrants by the pumping labours of a gang of bare-foot women, from the peasantry of a distant province, with gaudy kerchiefs over their heads. The task of guiding the hose or flexible tube, to dispense the water over the surface of the ground, is performed in a leisurely fashion by one of the lordly sex, who does not even trouble himself to take the pipe out of his mouth.



PERSIAN SKETCHES: SOUTH FRONT OF THE SHAH'S PALACE AT TEHERAN.



PERSIAN SKETCHES: CASERH KADJAR, THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE SHAH.



SKETCHES IN VIENNA: WATERING THE STREETS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 12.

Marshal MacMahon, if not his Government, continues to enjoy a very fair share of popularity—more, in fact, than might have been prophesied. Whether there really exists at the bottom of every Frenchman's heart a sneaking tenderness towards all persons and things appertaining to the military profession, or whether it is merely the charm of novelty that excites approbation, I will not take upon myself to say; but certain it is that the new President has had no reason as yet to complain of his reception whenever he has shown himself abroad. His first reception, given at the Versailles Prefecture, last Thursday evening, was also a most brilliant success, and the rooms were thronged to a hitherto unprecedented degree, despite the most unpleasant drawback of an exceedingly wet night. The President was in high spirits, and received his innumerable guests in the most cordial manner.

The Government, however, have been less fortunate in the Assembly. On Thursday this body met, after the usual Whitsuntide recess, and rejected a bill—affecting the stamp duties, and opposed by M. Magne, the new Minister of Finance—by a large majority. But when, on Saturday, the Minister of Commerce made a long statement respecting the delay in the execution of the various new commercial treaties his explanations were very coldly received, and the Government were earnestly urged by several influential members to put an end to the present uncertainty prevailing in these matters. But Tuesday was fated to witness one of those scenes which prevail here from time to time, and which are almost *sui generis*. On Sunday evening an order, signed by General Ladmirault, the Governor of Paris, was issued suppressing the long-suffering *Corsaire*, the most powerful and dangerous organ of the Red Republicans, on various grounds, notably for organising subscriptions towards a fund for the propagation of "Republican (alias Communistic) ideas." In this order reference was made to the frequent suspensions of the paper having been without effect, and it was declared to be a standing menace against public peace. Of course, M. Gambetta, as in duty bound, could not see such an event take place without interfering; and so, on Monday, he obtained permission to question the Government on the following day with reference to this affair. The House, of course, was crowded. M. Leperre, a member of the Extreme Left, opened the ball by asking why the *Corsaire* had been suppressed, when other journals, notably those of a Bonapartist character, were allowed free scope to say what they liked. M. Beulé, the new Minister of the Interior, rose to reply, and, unfortunately, managed to bring about a disastrous explosion. He began by saying that the *Corsaire* had been really guilty of organising political manoeuvres under the guise of feigned subscriptions, and then went on to charge this print with perpetually attacking the Assembly, "which," he remarked, "the country had elected on an unfortunate day." At this luckless expression the Left raised such shouts of derisive applause that the hapless orator became confused, and, after a few more purposeless sentences, descended from the tribune. But the worst was to come. M. Gambetta sprang at once into the place just vacated and asked whether a circular, dated June 4, which he held in his hand, and which purported to be addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the various prefects, really did emanate from the source indicated. This circular, which he read, requests the prefects to furnish an immediate and full report of all circumstances connected with the newspapers published in their respective departments, and notably their financial condition and the price they might expect to be paid for using their influence in support of the Government. This revelation was a thunderbolt to both sides of the House, and was followed by fresh tumult, amidst which M. Beulé again came to the front and admitted the authenticity of the document, but denied that bribery was in any way intended. After several further speeches the order of the day was voted by 389 to 315, a very ominous majority for the Government. Of course, after this a scapegoat had to be sacrificed to popular indignation, and he was found in the person of M. Pascal, the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, whose resignation is announced in the *Journal Officiel*.

Other matters of importance to be noted are the arrival of Prince Napoleon, whom the Government very wisely refrain from noticing or interfering with in any way, and whose presence in Paris was neither expected nor desired by his own party; the sudden death of M. Vitet, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly; and the appointment of General Chanzy to the Government of Algeria. Another serious topic is the alarming financial deficit in the Budget that no doubt exists, and that has been estimated at about a hundred and eighty million francs. A new loan is spoken of in order to cover this deficiency, which it is rumoured is rather under than over stated, though some authorities assert it is to be met by the imposition of an income tax—a thing extremely distasteful to the French mind.

Politics were entirely shelved at the commencement of the present week in favour of matters equine. The race for the Grand Prix de Paris, which the French are always pleased to dignify by the title of an international contest, took place at Longchamps, on Sunday, and the result has been eminently gratifying to the Parisians in general, and to the Anglophobic section of them in particular. The day of the race was somewhat overcast, though fortunately the rain kept off; and the attendance, though numerous, was certainly not equal to what it used to be in the days of the Empire. The toilettes, too, of the ladies lacked something of that brilliancy which formerly helped to make this gathering a sight unique in Europe; whilst the modest surroundings of the new President of the Republic, who drove up quietly in a plain carriage, suffered by comparison with the dashing cortège that was wont to accompany the late Emperor. However, Marshal MacMahon, who was in plain clothes, had certainly no reason to complain of any want of warmth in his reception on his arrival, at two o'clock; and on his showing himself in front of the tribune specially reserved for *de facto* rulers of France, the shouts of welcome were redoubled. The President of the Assembly, M. Buffet, several Ministers and leading supporters of the Government, and a number of distinguished military men, were in close attendance upon the Marshal. The diplomatic world was represented by the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Ambassadors and their wives. The race itself was productive of great excitement, being, as before remarked, regarded as a friendly contest between England and France. The seven horses engaged got off at the first attempt, and were watched with intense interest as they went sailing away down the back-stretch. On rounding the corner into the straight it was evident that the prize was not destined to fall to a representative of perfidious Albion, for M. Delamarre's Boiard came right away from his horses, and won with ease by a good length; Flageolet and Doncaster, the winner of the English Derby, making a pretty close race of it for second and third places. The enthusiasm aroused in the hearts of the spectators by this victory was at once manifested by a long-

continued succession of shrill cries, and by a perfect volley of hats of all sorts, shapes, and colours being hurled up into the air. I do not recollect such an outburst of triumphal exultation since the day when Gladiateur, after winning this same race, was surrounded by an eager throng, who pulled hairs out of his tail and kept them as sacred relics. This joyous enthusiasm continued to manifest itself all along the boulevards during the evening, and culminated in several outrageously noisy supper parties at the leading restaurants and in the inevitable disturbance at Mabilly.

SPAIN.

At the sitting of the Constituent Assembly, last Saturday, after Senor Orense had been elected President, Senor Figueras handed to the Assembly the executive powers which had been intrusted to him, and concluded a speech in which he pointed out the difficult position of the country by moving a declaration that a Democratic Federal Republic was the form of Government required by Spain. The resolution was immediately taken into consideration; and at the sitting of the Assembly on Sunday morning a Federal Republic was adopted and proclaimed, only two votes being given against it. The Assembly committed the task of forming a new Ministry to Senor Pi y Margall. At the evening sitting Senor Pi y Margall laid before the House the list of the new Ministry. After a speech from Senor Figueras, who urged the Republicans to be united, as divisions would ruin the Republic, a debate took place on the question whether the Ministers should be elected collectively or individually. Considerable confusion arising, it was proposed that a secret sitting should be held. This was opposed by Signor Castelar, on the ground that the country ought to know what passed in the House. Senor Pi y Margall then withdrew his proposed list of Ministers, owing to the disorders which had occurred. Ultimately, after a sitting which lasted until four o'clock on Monday morning, Senor Figueras consented to remain in power, with all the members of the late Ministry. But the reconstituted Ministry resigned on Tuesday, in consequence of disagreements on matters of finance. The Cortes accepted the resignation of the Figueras Cabinet, and on Wednesday the majority held a meeting with the object of devising means to terminate the present crisis. They agreed to form a Ministry of conciliation composed of four Conservative Republicans and four Irreconcilables. The list decided upon is as follows:—Senor Pi y Margall, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Senor Sorni, Colonial Minister; Senor Muzo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Estevan, Minister of War; Senor Aurich, Minister of Marine; Senor Ladico, Minister of Finance; Senor Benot, Minister of Public Works; Senor Fernando Gonzales, Minister of Justice. Upon the new Ministers being presented to the Cortes they were received with cheers.

A bad spirit continues to prevail in the army. General Velarde, commander-in-chief of the army in Catalonia, has had to tender his resignation in consequence of a column under his command having mutinied at Igualada. A serious conflict, lasting five hours, took place on Friday at Granada between the Carabiniers and the inhabitants, in which several persons were killed and wounded. The same day a quarrel arose among the volunteers from various provinces stationed in the barracks of Vicalvero, near Madrid. They came to blows, several were wounded, and some deaths are reported. General Cabrinety has assumed command of the revolted column of General Velarde, which is reported to have been reorganised. The town of Manresa, though only a short distance from Barcelona, is blockaded by the Carlists, and the cultivators in the neighbourhood are unable to get in their crops.

Another sanguinary fight is reported from Cuba, 160 of the insurgents and twenty of the Government soldiers having fallen.

ITALY.

The new German Ambassador to the Italian Court had an interview on Sunday with King Victor Emmanuel. Herr von Kandel expressed to his Majesty that the most sympathising friendship is felt by Germany towards Italy.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday week the President announced the death of Signor Rattazzi. He moved that the House adjourn, and that the flag floating over the Chamber be draped in black for a fortnight. At the funeral procession at Rome on Sunday the coffin was followed to the railway station by a considerable body of troops and National Guard, the officers of the Royal Household, and members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The pall-bearers were Prince Humbert, General Menabrea, the Prefect of Rome, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Agriculture. The burial took place at Alessandria on Wednesday. The town was draped in black and the shops were closed. The coffin was borne through the principal streets, ladies scattering flowers along the line of route. Forty thousand persons were present, including members of numerous working men's societies, representatives of several municipalities, many Mayors, delegates from some Universities, a number of journalists, Deputies, and Senators, and all the civil and military authorities. All the clergy of Alessandria took part in the ceremony, which lasted five hours. Funeral orations were delivered at the cemetery.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany is so much indisposed that his physicians have prescribed complete abstention from State business.

The German Court is again thrown into mourning by the death of Prince Adalbert, cousin of the Emperor and Commander-in-Chief of the German navy; and of Princess Auguste de Liegnitz, second consort of King Frederick William III., father of the Emperor William.

Prince Bismarck, in a speech in the German Parliament, on Monday, with regard to the relations with the Papacy, said that Germany would not interfere in the next Papal election, but would take steps to ascertain whether it had been legitimately carried out. A numerous party in the German Parliament gave a farewell dinner, on the 6th inst., to Count Münster, hitherto member of the Parliament, and now appointed German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

From Cologne the death of the Archbishop of Utrecht, a noted controversialist among the Old Catholics, is reported.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Czar of Russia, whose arrival in Vienna was mentioned last week, was most brilliantly entertained by the Emperor during his stay in the Austrian capital. On the evening of his arrival a private Court dinner was given at Schönbrunn, followed by a soirée at the residence of the Russian Ambassador. Next day the Czar visited the Exhibition, attended by a most formidable escort of police, a grand dinner taking place in the evening at Schönbrunn, succeeded by a *thé dansante*, at which the King of the Belgians and all the great state dignitaries were present. The King of the Belgians left Vienna on the following day at noon for Ratisbon, consequently not assisting at the gala performance at the Schönbrunn theatre, the brilliant illuminations of the palace park, and the display of fireworks which followed in the evening. At nine o'clock next morning the Emperor, with the Czar and his other princely guests, passed a grand military parade in the Schmelz Exercier Platz, the bands playing the Russian National Anthem when the Imperial

party—among which the Russian Grandduchesses, mounted on horseback, were especially remarked—arrived on the ground. Next day the Czar again visited the Exhibition, and on Friday he shot, with the Emperor, the Czarewitsch, and the various foreign Princes in Vienna, in the Lainz preserves at Schönbrunn. He left the Austrian capital for Ems at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, being escorted to the railway station by most of the members of the Austrian Imperial family.

RUSSIA.

After a visit characterised by a brilliant round of fêtes, briefly chronicled above, the Czar left Vienna, last Saturday, for Darmstadt, on a visit to the Grand Duke and Duchess, his Majesty's sister. His Majesty arrived at Ems on Wednesday. Many demonstrations of welcome greeted his arrival. The town wore quite a holiday aspect, and at night there were illuminations and fireworks, and Bengal lights on the surrounding hills. It is supposed that the Czar will remain there for some weeks.

England is about to receive a visit from the Czarewitsch and his consort. On Sunday afternoon their children left the Danish capital in a Russian man-of-war, bound for London. A telegram states that the Czarewitsch and his consort would arrive at Antwerp on Friday, and sail thence for England in a Russian frigate.

The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Grand Duke Constantine, on the occasion of his fête-day, attended at Nikolaiev the launch of the ironclad Novgorod, 480-horse power, two guns. The monument of Admiral Greig, the constructor of the late Black Sea fleet, was inaugurated at the same time.

A telegram from Baku announces that one of the divisions of the Khivan expedition has returned to Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian Sea, being unable to advance owing to the heat and the scarcity of water. According to reports circulating in St. Petersburg, the Turkestan column has had a serious engagement with the Khivese. Several superior officers are said to have been wounded.

TURKEY.

Mahmoud Pasha, the late Grand Vizier, has been appointed Governor-General of Istanboul.

Turkey and Serbia are working harmoniously enough to appoint a joint commission for the settlement of a boundary dispute. A telegram from Belgrade states that Serbia has consented to pay the arrears of her tribute to the Porte, 60,000 ducats, and that all differences will be adjusted by this act.

AMERICA.

The Attorney-General has decided that the fate of the Modocs rests with the military court by which they will be tried. It is said that General Davis has determined to shoot Captain Jack, Boston Charley, and Schonchin; and that ten other of the Indians will be hanged. Meanwhile a body of Oregon volunteers, meeting four of the captives, killed them in spite of the guard who had them in charge.

The Government has ordered an investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the *Polaris* and the death of Captain Hall.

A fresh trial has been granted to Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, on the ground that the Judge's charge was irregular in certain particulars.

An explosion has taken place at the Shamokin Colliery, in Pennsylvania, causing a loss of fifteen lives.

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs, on the 6th inst., "The Maharajah of Sukkim visited the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling for the first time. The durbar and interview were very interesting. The Maharajah asks for an increased allowance, and says that he will promote trade with Thibet, vaccination, and education. The Turkish Governor of Yemen is exacting large sums from the inhabitants."

The *Bombay Times* announces that a special envoy from the Ameer of Cabul is proceeding to Simla to have an interview with the Viceroy. He is believed to be the bearer of an important communication from the Ameer.

A telegram from Adelaide, on Wednesday, states that Mr. Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G., the new Governor of South Australia, had arrived there from Natal.

The state of affairs in New Zealand has again become unsettled, owing to the number of murders lately committed by the natives, which it is feared may lead to another Maori war.

The news from Cape Town is to May 6. The Ministry proposed to introduce 2000 artisans and labourers from Europe for the railway works. The bill to establish federation had been withdrawn.

A letter from Zanzibar, published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, states that the Frere mission has indirectly brought about a very important result. The Sultan had issued a proclamation authorising all his subjects to transport slaves within the limits legalised by the treaty of 1845; but the Arabs, fearing seizure by the British cruisers, had practically desisted from the traffic.

The pioneer vessel of the Belgian Royal Mail Company, Leopold II. (an illustration of which we gave in a recent Number), left the Thames, with a full cargo, on Tuesday last, for Antwerp, where she will take in the Belgian mails. She will leave Antwerp for Valparaiso, calling at Falmouth, Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo.

At a special meeting of the Derby Town Council, on Wednesday, it was decided to raise £2000 for the erection of a free library by voluntary subscription.

Our Illustration, last week, of the reredos presented to Gloucester Cathedral by the Freemasons of the province, was copied from a photograph by Mr. Edwin J. Billing, photographic and fine-art publisher, of Gloucester.

A portrait of Dr. P. L. Selater, F.R.S., the accomplished and popular secretary of the Zoological Society, has been drawn on stone by Mr. Rimanoczy, for a number of subscribers. The lithograph may be ordered through Mr. F. Cartwright, of Chancery-lane, and many Fellows of the society, as well as personal friends of Dr. Selater, will be glad to possess it.

We lately gave an illustration of the Shakspeare Memorial Window presented to the church of Stratford-on-Avon by Mr. Henry Graves, fine-art publisher, of Pall-mall East. This example is to be followed by an interesting tribute, in the same manner, from the three chief cities of America to the genius of the greatest English poet, who is quite as much loved and worshipped by our American cousins as he is by ourselves. A subscription is raised simultaneously in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, to provide for another memorial window, which will be placed next to Shakspeare's monument in the chancel at Stratford. Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake, of Endell-street, are intrusted with the execution of the design, under the superintendence of Mr. Graves. The subjects to be represented are the "Seven Ages of Man," exemplified by incidents of Bible history.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Apthorp, G. F., to be Vicar of Pott Shrigley, Cheshire.
 Beavan, Thomas Hinckley; Rector of Brionllys, Brecknockshire.
 Berkeley, W. N.; Vicar or Perpetual Curate of Cotheridge, Worcestershire.
 Bladen, R. T.; Curate of Dittisham; Vicar of Brodwoodwidge, Devon.
 Burbridge, Edward; to the sinecure Rectory of Backwell.
 Clayton, E. Farington, Rector of Ludlow, Salop; Rural Dean of Ludlow.
 Cobb, Clement F.; Vicar of St. Jude's, Midway Park, Islington.
 Cogblan, J. H.; Incumbent of the New Church of St. Andrew, Oldham.
 Collison, H.; Rector of Wistaston, Cheshire.
 Corrance, Henry Francis; Perpetual Curate of King's Walden, Herts.
 Festing, J. W.; Incumbent of St. Luke's, Soho.
 Fox, Henry E.; Vicar of Christ Church, Broadway, Westminster.
 Greive, William Thomas; Vicar of Great Milton, Oxon.
 Iggalden, William Henry; Incumbent of St. Luke's, Jersey.
 Jones, Jonathan; Rector of East Horndon, otherwise Thorndon, Essex.
 Jones, Richard; Vicar of Darowen, Montgomery.
 Jones, S. R.; Chaplain at the County Gaol, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
 Jones, William Evan; Rector of Blychan, Denbighshire.
 Kirkby, Edward Ernest Ward; Vicar of Ware, Herts.
 Lambart, William Hugh; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Liverpool.
 Mellish, William John; Rector of Winstead.
 Moore, James; Vicar of St. Mary's, Halifax.
 Morse, George Herbert; Vicar of Foston-on-the-Wolds.
 Pellew, George Israel; Chaplain at Avranches, France.
 Pym, C. M.; Rector of Cherry Burton, near Beverley.
 Sanderson, Edward Swindon; Rural Dean of Candleshoe.
 Smith, R.; Vicar of Tintwistle, Cheshire.
 Snell, Alfred; Vicar of Witham, Essex.
 Stanton, J. John, Rector of Muston; Rector of Tockenham, Wilts.
 Tanner, James; Incumbent of Christ Church, Winchester.
 Trench, William Robert; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthias's, Liverpool.
 Treffrey, Reginald Heber; Chaplain Royal Navy.
 Warner, A. G.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Vincent-square.
 Watkins, Henry William; Perpetual Curate of Bourton-in-Much Wenlock.
 Watson, Thomas Henry; Vicar of St. Philip and St. James's, Ilfracombe.
 Weldon, James Ind; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
 Wells, Charles Arthur; Chaplain at Riga, Russia.
 Wilson, Edward Sygne; Vicar of Winterton, Lincolnshire.
 Wolstencroft, Thomas; Rector of St. Mary's, Moston.
 Wood, Basil Kilvington; Vicar of Fliley.
 Wood, Henry Sotheby; Rector of Grindon, Staffordshire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed St. John Baptist's Day, June 24, for the consecration of Dr. Mitchinson, Bishop-elect of Barbadoes.

The twelfth anniversary of the Canterbury Diocesan Choral Union was celebrated in the cathedral on Tuesday. About eighty parochial choirs are in union with the society, and these were represented by 9000 unsupplied members.

A diocesan conference was opened at Leicester, on Wednesday, and the Bishop of Peterborough delivered a lengthy address on the position and prospects of the Church and her labours in the cause of national education.

The London Diocesan Home Mission held its annual meeting, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday—the Bishop of London presiding. An encouraging account of its operations was read, and a high tribute to the value of the society's work was paid by the right rev. prelate.

The Archbishop of York presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Christian Evidence Society in Willis's Rooms. The balance-sheet for the past year showed a surplus of £537, and in other respects the operations of the year were said to have been satisfactory. One of the resolutions declared that the spread of infidelity rendered it highly important to extend the society's work in this and other countries.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Robb, Exhibitioner of Worcester College, has been elected to a scholarship in that college on the foundation of Sir T. Cooke, open for this turn.

The Gaisford prizes have been awarded as follow:—Prose composition (in the style of Thucydides)—W. W. Waddell, Exhibitioner of Balliol. Proxime accesserunt—A. Leeper, St. John's; C. E. Freeman, Scholar of Pembroke. Verse composition (Homeric)—A. Butler, Scholar of Trinity. Proxime accessit—H. F. Tatum, Scholar of Balliol.

The Arnold historical essay has been awarded to R. L. Nettleship, Fellow, Tutor, and Dean, Balliol; the Marquis of Lothian's historical prize essay to T. Raleigh, Scholar, Balliol; and the Stanhope English essay to W. G. Waters, Fellow Commoner of Worcester.

C. B. L. Tylecote, B.A., late Scholar of Queen's (as being of Founder's kin), and F. S. Bishop, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's, Cambridge (as being a native of Staffordshire), have been elected to the vacant Fereday Fellowships.

The following have been elected Exhibitioners at New:—H. G. Joseph, New; H. G. Tylecote and H. F. Brown, Clifton. The elections to scholarships and exhibitions at Worcester are as follow:—Open Classical Scholarship—Craven, King's College, London. Physical Science Scholarship—Brodie, Magdalen College School. Both these scholarships are on the Clarke foundation, worth about £75 per annum, and tenable for five years from matriculation. Sir Thomas Cooke's Scholarship—Pyemont, from Bromsgrove School. Kay Exhibition, value £30 per annum, and tenable for five years from matriculation—A. E. Barnes, Worcester. Open Exhibitions—D. C. Robb and F. H. Butler, Worcester; Gorton, Queen's; and J. W. H. Geiss, Worcester. There were twenty-four candidates.

The Chancellor's prize for the Latin essay has been awarded to J. C. Wilson, B.A. (Scholar), Balliol; and for the Latin verse to A. E. Packe, Christ Church. The Newdegate prize for heroic English verse to C. Moore, Exeter. The English essay to A. G. Wood, Scholar of Pembroke.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Hebrew Scholarship at St. John's, founded by Mrs. Fry, has been awarded to A. C. Jennings, Jesus.

The undermentioned appointments with regard to scholarships have taken place at Christ's:—Third year—Martin (natural science), £100 a year, in place of £70; Orpen, £100, in place of £70; Gilbert, £80, in place of £70; Bose, £70, in place of £60. Second year—Griffiths, £80, in place of £70; Jude, £80, in place of £60. First year—Howson, £80, in place of one of £70; Andrew, £70, in place of £50; Hamblin, £70, in place of £50; Handford, £70, in place of £60; Thurston, £70, in place of £50. Hammond, appointed to £50 a year; Fiddian, £50; Wood, £30; Blyth, £30. To commence residence in October, 1873—Savage, £70; Dixon, £60; Greaves, £60; Sell, £50; Keeping, £50; Smith, £30; Vivian, £30.

The following scholarships have been awarded at Gonville and Caius:—Wallis, Gibbons, and M'Kee, £60; Bousfield, Boutflower, and Finch, £40; Hutchinson, Mitchell, and Bell, £20.

Mr. Henry Brougham Leach, scholar of Gonville and Caius, has been elected a fellow of that society.

Open competitive scholarships at St. Catherine's have been adjudged as follow:—W. Corbett Perry, private tuition, £50; W. Rowles, Kinvor School, £50; W. Nethersole, Sutton Valence School, £40; H. W. Fitch, Bury St. Edmunds School, £40; J. E. Barry, Finchley College and private tuition, £35. The values are yearly.

At a meeting of the Cambridge committee of the Sedgwick Memorial Fund, held a few days ago, it was announced that £7800 had already been promised. The form of the memorial will be a new geological museum, to be erected at Cambridge.

The Senate has adopted a scheme for establishing lectures and examinations in populous centres.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duke of Bedford has given £100 to the Working Men's Club and Institute Union.

The Company of Grocers has voted £100 in aid of the new building fund of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage.

The Exhibition of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, was opened to the public on Monday.

On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from 7 per cent, to which it was raised on Wednesday week, to 6 per cent.

There was a magnificent display of stove and greenhouse plants and flowers at the Royal Botanic Gardens, in Regent's Park, on Wednesday.

At Willis's Rooms, on Monday evening, the News-venders annual dinner was given, under the presidency of Mr. Albert Grant. Lord George Loftus and Mr. S. Laing, M.P., were among the speakers, and the subscriptions amounted to £800.

The Drovers' Institute and Almshouses, which have been built beside the Cattle Market, under the auspices of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, were on Tuesday honoured with a state opening by the Lord Mayor.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte gave, on the 6th inst., a lecture before the members of the Philological Society on "The Basque Dialects," a subject which has occupied the attention of the Prince for many years.

The Queensland annexe of the International Exhibition was opened last Saturday. It is situated on the ground floor on the north-eastern side of the main building, and contains numerous objects illustrating the natural characteristics of that colony.

The Old Pauline dinner (which was to have taken place on the 20th inst.) is postponed till Wednesday, July 2, in consequence of the proposed visit of the Shah to the City. It is to be held at Willis's Rooms. Mr. Baron Pollock will preside.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum was held last week at the Alexandra Palace—Mr. H. Allsopp in the chair. The list of subscriptions amounted to about £4500, and of this sum the firm of Allsopp and Sons contributed 1000 guineas.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 102,711; of whom 33,894 were in workhouses and 68,817 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 679, of whom 472 were men, 170 women, and 37 children.

The annual parade and inspection of the corps of Commissioners took place, on Sunday, in St. James's Park, under the command of Captain Edward Walter, the founder of the corps. Afterwards, the men marched to the Church of St. Michael, Burleigh-street, where a brief, stirring address was given by the Rev. Henry White, chaplain to the Speaker.

On Tuesday the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham was celebrated by the performance of an ode written by Mr. Willert Beale and composed by Signor Ardit, the unveiling of a bust of Sir Joseph Paxton, the designer of the Great Exhibition of 1851 and of the Crystal Palace; an evening fête in the grounds, a display of fireworks, and some minor entertainments.

Alexandra Park was on Wednesday reopened to the public, the special trains stopping at Wood-green station, though it is probable that they will soon resume running direct into the palace. Many thousands visited the ruins, precautions having been adopted for isolating all dangerous parts of the building. At a meeting of shareholders, on Tuesday, it was resolved to instruct the architect to prepare plans for rebuilding the edifice.

Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a meeting at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, took counsel as to the proper steps for receiving and entertaining the Belgian Civic Guards, on the occasion of their next visit to London at the volunteer camp on Wimbledon-common. A subscription-list was opened, and a considerable sum was realised towards the desired fund. It is intended to give the Belgians a fête at the Crystal Palace.

At the annual meeting of the Field-lane Refuge, on Wednesday evening—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair—the report indicated a fairly prosperous condition of affairs, the only matter to be deplored being that a new site for the institute would have to be provided, owing to the fact that the Board of Works contemplated the formation of a new thoroughfare through the locality, from Shoreditch to Oxford-street.

The Lord Mayor presided, on the 5th inst., at the annual festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund. Mr. Buckstone delivered, as usual, a racy account of his stewardship, the gist of which was that the income had fallen about £700 behind their expenditure. There are now, he said, thirty-six annuitants, drawing, in the aggregate, £1600 per annum. The speeches made were of the usual character—practical, sympathetic, and amusing; and about £700 was subscribed.

The first Hospital Sunday in London, appointed for tomorrow, appears to have been satisfactorily arranged for. At a meeting of the council last week it was announced that 850 ministers had signified their assent to the scheme, while not more than fifty positive refusals had been received. The Lord Mayor was elected chairman of the council. The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

A numerous deputation waited upon Mr. Forster, at the Privy Council Office, on Wednesday, to protest against the opening of public museums, picture galleries, and kindred institutions on Sundays. The right hon. gentleman promised to lay the views of the speakers before his colleagues. While sympathising with the motives of the deputation, and respecting them, Mr. Forster pointed out that this question had two sides, and reminded his hearers that some time ago opinions of a diametrically opposite character were urged upon him.

There were 1909 births and 1219 deaths registered in London last week. The births were 287 and the deaths 182 below the average. The annual death rate from all causes, which in the four preceding weeks had steadily declined from 21 to 18, rose last week to 19. There were 380 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, 3 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, 17 from diarrhoea, and 6 from accidents caused by vehicles in the streets.

"Great Grand Day" at the Middle Temple was celebrated on Wednesday, in accordance with a time-honoured custom, the treasurer and Benchers of the society entertained at dinner her Majesty's Judges and many other distinguished guests, in the ancient hall of the inn. There was a large muster of barristers and students, to the number of 200. No speeches were delivered. On passing down the hall after dinner each of the principal guests was heartily cheered; but the Lord Chief Justice, of whom, as one of its oldest members, the inn is especially proud, met with a perfect ovation.

The operative masons, in large numbers, met, on Wednesday night, at the Falstaff Music-hall, in Old-street, and adopted a resolution, the effect of which is that, unless the master builders concede the advance of one halfpenny an hour from July 19 next, the whole body of workmen will strike.

The Duke of Edinburgh, supported by the Duke of Cambridge, presided at the prize distribution in the medical faculty of King's College; and the prizes and certificates gained at the King's College evening classes were distributed by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. Canon Barry, in his opening address, said that there were now 600 students on the roll—a large advance on the attendance of last session.

The collection of ancient and modern pictures formed during a long series of years by the late Mr. John Hargreaves, of Broad Oak, Accrington, and Hall Bain Park, Bucks, was disposed of, at the close of last week, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood. The picture sale reached £42,462, and the decorative objects £2998—total of the collection, £45,460.—The sale of the Perkins library, at Hanworth Park, by Messrs. Gadsden, Ellis, and Co., of Old Broad-street, which was brought to a close yesterday week, having occupied four days, produced more than £26,000.

The London School Board met on Wednesday—Mr. O. Reed, M.P., in the chair. In a discussion upon the report of the finance committee, it was stated that the Board had borrowed £250,000 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and had contracted liabilities to the extent of £500,000. The Loan Commissioners had no more money in their hands, and would not have any until an Act had been passed placing a larger amount at their disposal. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., thought that a great public service would be done if adequate funds could be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners; and Mr. Reed, M.P., stated that he had spoken frequently on the subject to Mr. Forster, who was fully alive to the importance of the matter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The defeat of Doncaster in the Prix de Paris, on Sunday last, was a sad blow to English speculators, and it has been wittily said that they left enough money behind them to pay the balance of the German indemnity. Mr. Merry's horse has shared the fate of Lord Clifden and Blair Athol, for both of whom the prize appeared a certainty, on their Epsom form. The result makes the three-year-old running of this season more mysterious than ever. No doubt Boiard is a fine stayer; still, his poor display in the Two Thousand makes it difficult to believe that he is really superior to any of our horses, and we are inclined to think that Doncaster, not being thoroughly fit when he won the Derby, had not recovered from the effects of his race.

"Royal" Ascot was as brilliant as ever on Tuesday last, though the day was somewhat cold. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by other members of the Royal family, came in state, and the usual procession seemed to afford the public great satisfaction. A finer day's racing has seldom been seen. The Maiden Plate fell an easy prey to Sugar Cane, a smart youngster by Saccharometer—Fenella, who is one of Mr. Fisher's formidable team of two-year-olds. The Prince of Wales's Stakes came next on the card, and, when it was seen that the Derby dead-heaters—Gang Forward and Kaiser—were once more to oppose each other, the excitement was very great. It was thought that the extra furlong and the long hill were all in favour of Mr. Crawford's colt, so he was made a strong favourite. The Preacher held a good lead till they were fairly in the straight; but at the distance the race was reduced to a match between Kaiser and Gang Forward, and, after a tremendous struggle, the former won by a short head, his successful opponent in the Two Thousand swerving from distress in the last fifty yards. The true running of these horses is perfectly marvellous; they have now met three times; each has beaten the other by a short head, and they have run a dead-heat; so their decisive encounter in the Leger will be watched with the deepest interest. Vanderdecken (8st. 13lb.) made his reappearance in the Ascot Stakes, for which he started favourite; but, though he was palpably second best, nothing had the least chance against Uhlán (7st. 12lb.), who won by a dozen lengths, thus taking ample revenge on Shannon (8st. 2lb.) for the head-beating she gave him at Epsom. When we say that Prince Charlie ran for the Queen's Stand Plate, it is only a matter of form to give the result; neither Blenheim nor the Lady Morgan filly, good as they are, could even make him extend himself. The Gold Vase, as usual, brought out a capital field, the seven starters all being high-class animals. Bugler ran wide at the last turn, and thus lost any chance he may have possessed; and Thorn, after being disappointed in coming through his horses, caught Hannah in fine style, and beat her very cleverly by a neck. The Sixteenth Biennial Stakes resulted in a signal victory for the fielders, as Couronne de Fer and Rostrevor, for one of whom it was considered a certainty, had nothing to do with the finish, which lay entirely between Lemnos, by Thunderbolt—Laura, and Spectator; the former, who won a race at Salisbury, beating the son of Speculum and Sham Fight pretty easily.

The weather on Wednesday was perfect; but the racing was scarcely so good as on the previous day, as Kaiser, Marie Stuart, and Gang Forward virtually walked over for the events in which they were respectively engaged. The two-year-olds generally came to the front in the Fern Hill Stakes, and that race again formed no exception to the rule, as Miss Toto beat Spectator after a pretty good finish. A very large field weighed out for the Hunt Cup, and the cluster of bright silk jackets streaming up the hill was a very pretty sight. Three hundred yards from home Oxford Mixture (6st. 10lb.) was running very prominently, then Reine (7st. 10lb.) shot out, and appeared about to win easily; but, in the last hundred yards, Fordham brought up Winslow (8st. 9lb.), and defeated her cleverly. Winslow has always had the reputation of being a good horse, and this was fully borne out by his performance, as he was conceding weight to the whole field; indeed, it would evidently take a very smart performer to beat him. Sugar Cane won another race; and the victory of The Preacher, in the Visitors' Plate, concluded the day's sport.

The Gold Cup, on Thursday, was won by Cremorne; Flagolet being second, and Revigny third.

Messrs. Tattersall disposed of her Majesty's yearlings at Hampton Court on Saturday last, when twenty-three lots produced 5060 gs., or an average of 220 gs., which is a great improvement on the result of the Royal sales of the last two or three years. This very satisfactory total was chiefly due to Young Melbourne, as the seven youngsters by him made 3525 gs. One of these was a very fine own brother to Kidbrooke, for whom Mr. Crawford—always a plucky buyer—gave 1150 gs., which was the top price of the day. An own brother to The Earl, however, ran him pretty close, and fell to Lord Lonsdale's bid of 1000 gs. The first sale of the Stud Company's yearlings, at Cobham, will take place to-day (Saturday).



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT BOLTON: ARRIVAL AT THE TOWNHALL.



PERSIAN SKETCHES: PILGRIMS WITH THEIR DEAD GOING TO THE SHRINES OF KERBALA AND MESHID ALI.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A first night after a recess in the Commons is not generally remarkable for features; but when the House met after the Whitsuntide holidays circumstances occurred which rendered it eventful. The subject matter was not calculated to cause excitement, being merely a Juries Bill, with the Attorney-General for Parliamentary Corypheus, this fact being nearly a surety that nothing vigorous would turn up. But at the very outset the Government, under the auspices of the first law officer, came to grief. The question was one of exemption from serving on juries, a privilege sought by numerous amendments; and Mr. Gathorne Hardy led an opposition which ended in a defeat of the Ministry. Then Colonel Barttelot could and would have beaten the Government if they had not given way; and, in short, there would have been a run of defeats if they had not been averted by devices. One episode in this discussion was specially amusing. An attempt was made to impinge on one of the sacred abuses of the Corporation of London in the matter of obtaining juriesmen, and thereupon Mr. Alderman Lawrence, who is the very Stentor of the House, set in to check the invasion by force of lung. He roared and raved, and, as it were, adjured some supernatural agency (of what character it was left to his audience to determine at their pleasure) to prove that the Corporation was the incarnation of virtue and good doing; and, all the while that he was making the roof echo with his shouts, one of his colleagues in the representation of the City, who was sitting next to him, was, it is to be presumed, feigning a profound slumber. To be sure, he does not represent the Corporation. In working himself up to the proper pitch of indignation and resentment, Mr. Lawrence unexpectedly developed a vein of broad humour, and was as amusing as, say, Bottom the Weaver. The Sancho Panza to this City Quixote was Mr. Alderman Lusk, who, however, under-played the part of Sancho, being plaintive—nearly sad; and his utterances so came from him as to sound like bleatings. Another episode involved no joke, but a very serious danger, to the Government. Suddenly, and without notice, Mr. Magniac—who in a quiet way is one of the most sensible and suggestive men in the House, and generally loyal to the Ministry—proposed an amendment, the effect of which was to raise that question of local taxation which is the very “red flag” of the House just now. It was a small matter of charge for expenses of jury lists which was to be placed on the rates; but it raised a storm which nearly beat the Ministry down. Again and again did that terrible majority of last year, of a hundred, by which the principle of relief from local imposts crops up, as it is always doing, with an effect on the Government akin to that of the appearances of the monster on Frankenstein. No opportunity is now lost of demonstrations against addition to local rates; and on this particular occasion, though Mr. Magniac—perhaps “affrighted at the noise himself had raised”—offered to withdraw his amendment, a rampant House refused to allow this, and were going to a division, which would have been thorough against the Government. However, an offer to stop the bill for the night was reluctantly accepted, and thus was closed an evening of Ministerial mortifications and dangers.

Again during the present week Ministers have been in a situation of danger as well as of humiliation. It seems that Mr. Lowe, having somehow lapsed into philanthropy, conceived the brilliant idea of striking at the East African slave trade at the expense of England. His suggestion is curious and original; for it is that the regular passing of letters between the Cape of Good Hope and Zanzibar would, by some inexplicable, insensible process, operate towards the extinction of slave-dealing. Somehow, he entered into a contract for the conveyance of this projected mail-service at a charge of £11,000 more than it could have been obtained for, as appeared from a despatch of Lord Kimberley which suddenly started up in the discussion, and of which neither Mr. Lowe nor anyone else in the Ministry had ever heard, though Mr. Holms knew all about it. This gentleman it was who opposed the motion for the approval by the House of the contract; and, always incisive, was now scathing by the power of facts, as well as by his more than insinuations of jobbery. The House caught up the spirit of the amendment, Liberal members in numbers were ready to support it by speech and vote, and consternation was palpable on the Treasury bench. From time to time Mr. Glynn held anxious conferences with Mr. Gladstone, whose anxiety and restlessness grew greater after each of them, the result, doubtless, of information of the certainty of a hostile majority. The Prime Minister exerted himself obviously to get some one to speak up for Mr. Lowe, who was in peril; but Mr. Childers, who once showed symptoms of an intention to speechify, did not come to the scratch; and when Mr. Monsell, who, being Postmaster-General, had of course never heard of this mail contract, was called to Mr. Gladstone's side, and evidently requested to say something, his countenance and attitude were as suggestive of “fear” as any of the pictorial illustrations of that passion in works on physiognomy. Discomfiture was present; defeat was imminent; and so Mr. Lowe, who at the outset had been subdued and humble, in a positively nervous and beseeching manner, besought an adjournment of the debate, in order that he might examine the despatch of Lord Kimberley which had been so suddenly introduced. The opportunity of a flout at the Ministry was too much for Mr. Disraeli, who, in his worst manner, furiously demanded a hostile vote against a degraded Administration, and all that. He acted without his usual tact, for of course the disaffected Liberals did not choose to play into his hands; and when Mr. Bouvier came forward and played, not the “candid,” but the real friend of the Government, by showing that, by the rules of the House, a debate which would turn on the contents of a document which was not on the table, must be adjourned, the Liberal revolts returned to their allegiance, and the Government was saved by a large majority; but assuredly the Zanzibar contract was doomed, and the damaging effect of the discussion remained.

A few personal specialties of debate have been noticeable. Firstly, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, in his speech treating of the subject of the law of conspiracy in relation to trade combination, made an impression on the House, which was solid. This time he sought not to make amusement serve argument, but, with one or two exceptions, laid aside his usual gibing, sarcastic style, and delivered a speech which was at once weighty and profoundly interesting. Then, too, Mr. Bernal Osborne has been stripped of his rhetorical “lion's skin,” for, speaking when there was an empty House, the tidings of his being up did not bring a single addition to his audience; he had either not concocted any jokes or reserved them for the numerous assembly which did not come; and thus came about the discovery that when he is serious, and does not leave his elocution with organised fun, it shows in its reality as the perfection of slip-slop. Even Mr. Auberon Herbert, who happened to follow him in the debate in question, was cheerful and witty by comparison. Then the Solicitor-General has roused himself from the ursine torpor which has lately characterised him in Parliament, and has given notable specimens of his broad-wheel-

waggon style of elocution. At times, however, his spirits have risen so high that he has been excited to a sort of drollery, which might, perhaps, have made some stupid and unappreciative people shudder, but which must have been as rich as it was rare, inasmuch as it produced the extraordinary effect of causing Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli to smile in unison. That of the former may have been genuine, but the latter's must have been sardonic.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Monday the House reassembled, after the Whitsuntide holidays. Lord Russell propounded a scheme for the better government of Ireland, one of the proposals of which was to abolish the lord lieutenantancy and to substitute a state secretaryship. In explaining his bill he referred to recent Irish legislation and prominent topics like the O'Keeffe case. Lord Kimberley replied to some of his Lordship's criticisms, and the bill was read the first time.

The Agricultural Children Bill, which has already passed the House of Commons, was discussed and read the second time on Tuesday. The measure received the warm support of Lord Henniker, the Dukes of Cleveland and Richmond, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Nelson, and the Earl of Carnarvon; whilst Viscount Portman, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Marquis of Bath suggested various amendments, and were inclined to postpone legislation for another year. The County Authorities (Loans) Bill was also read the second time, and the Crown Lands Bill was passed through Committee.

Their Lordships sat only for about three quarters of an hour on Thursday, during which they read the third time the Gas and Water Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) and the Matrimonial Causes Acts Amendment Bills. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There were long discussions yesterday week on the Chipping Norton convictions, the imprisonment of the gas-stokers, and the general state of legislation affecting the combinations of workmen. Mr. Gladstone was asked if he was prepared to exclude clerical gentlemen from the commission of the peace, and he replied that he was not prepared to answer in the affirmative without further consideration. Mr. Bruce intimated that the Lord Chancellor had requested the two clergymen at Chipping Norton to explain the grounds of their recent decision. Mr. Vernon Harcourt denounced the treatment which the gas-stokers received at the hands of Mr. Justice Brett, and a long discussion followed. After going formally into Committee on the Stipendiary Magistrates (Scotland) Bill, the House resumed consideration of the clauses of the Land Agents Bill, and after considerable discussion the bill passed through Committee. The Conveyancing Bill was passed.

The House was occupied for several hours on Monday in discussing the second reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, Thursday night being fixed for the resumption of the debate. Mr. Lowe then moved for the approval of the contract for the conveyance of the mails between the Cape of Good Hope and Zanzibar entered into with the Union Steam-Ship Company. This led to an animated discussion, which also was adjourned to Thursday.

Nearly the whole of the afternoon sitting on Tuesday was devoted to debating whether Mr. Stansfeld's Local Rating and Valuation Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, which was refused, and the House went into Committee on the bill. At the evening sitting the subject of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy was considered.

A long time was occupied on Wednesday in the discussion of the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill, the object of which is to abolish tolls and throw the maintenance of the roads and bridges on the local rates. It was read the second time. Mr. Mundella moved the second reading of the Factory Acts Amendment Bill, but the debate on it was not concluded. Leave was given to Mr. Harcourt to bring in a bill to amend the law of conspiracy as applied to masters and servants.

On Thursday, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Sir G. Jenkinson, said that the Government had kept their eyes upon the intelligence that came from the East, and would continue to do so; but they had not seen it to be their duty to take any step which would have been in contravention of the decision of the House of Commons as to the proposed railway to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf. The debate on the second reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill was resumed, and was continued nearly the remainder of the night.

THE CHELSEA EMBANKMENT.

Our Illustration shows the recent progress of this important work, to which frequent reference has been made. It consists of a river wall, built of granite, three-quarters of a mile long, from the Chelsea Suspension Bridge, up the Middlesex side of the Thames, to the old wooden bridge at Battersea, passing the grounds of the Royal Military Hospital, the Botanic Gardens which Sir Hans Sloane gave to the Apothecaries' Company, and the pleasant, old-fashioned houses in Cheyne-walk, with their road in front shaded by rows of elms, limes, and plane-trees. The space reclaimed by this wall from the bed of the river will afford new ground sufficient for a roadway 70 ft. wide, bordered with ornamental grounds, as on the Victoria Embankment from Westminster Bridge to the Temple; and the low-level sewer is constructed 30 ft. below the roadway. The work was designed by Mr. Bazalgette, engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works; it is executed, under the superintendence of Mr. John Grant, engineer, by the contractor, Mr. T. Webster. Our view is taken from near the east end of Cheyne-walk, looking up the river; and the Albert Bridge, now approaching its completion, is a conspicuous feature in this scene. Battersea Park is on the opposite bank of the river. Above the Albert Bridge, which is close to the Cadogan steam-boat pier, at the end of Oakley-street, the Embankment is continued toward the old timber bridge, near the old parish church; but this portion of the work is not so well advanced. The wall here is finished, but there are vast hollows to be filled with earth. It may possibly be completed, as well as the Albert Bridge, in September or October. We do not expect to see it opened sooner.

Wednesday was speech day at the Merchant Taylors' School, and at the same time new foundation day was celebrated at Mill-Hill School. At the last-mentioned institution Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., presided at the luncheon, and the Rev. Dr. Allon acted as vice-chairman.

A meeting of the professors at Queen's College, Birmingham, has been held with reference to the admission of female students to the college, and a resolution passed by twelve votes to seven concurring in the reasons assigned by the council against their admission at present.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Last week's performances included two specialties which occurred too late to be commented on until now. On Thursday week “Hamlet” was given for the first time this season, with the original representative of the title-character, and a new Ophelia in the person of Mdle. Albani.

Of this elaborate work of M. Ambroise Thomas, his first important effort in a style so different from that in which he had previously established his reputation as a graceful composer, we spoke at some length on the occasion of its first production at the Royal Italian Opera in 1869, a year after it was originally brought out at Paris. In its earliest London performance M. Faure was replaced as Hamlet by Mr. Stanley, and afterwards by Signor Cotogni—having first been seen in it here in 1871, when his fine performance created an impression that cannot fail to be enhanced by repetition.

In her performance of a part originally identified with Madame (then Mdle.) Christine Nilsson, and afterwards transferred to Mdle. Irma di Murska, and then to Mdle. Sessi, Mdle. Albani achieved a decided success, having been applauded in nearly every important situation, especially in the love-music of the garden scene, and in the final elaborate scena in which the despair and distraction of Ophelia are expressed in passages of alternate melodious simplicity and brilliant execution. In both these respects, in the plaintive old Swedish air, coupled with the lines beginning “Bella e bionda,” and in the bravura flights intermingled with hysterical laughter, the performance was full of merit, and met with general recognition. The cast in other respects was chiefly as before, including Madame Sinico as the Queen, Signor Bagagiolo as the King, Signor Bettini as Laertes, Signor Capponi as the Ghost, Signor Tagliafico as Horatio, &c.

The performance just referred to was followed, on the next evening, by another opera based on a Shakspearean subject, the original play also in this case very much tampered with by the adapter to musical purposes. Rossini's “Otello” belongs to the same period as his “Il Barbiere,” and has much of the vivacity and florid melody which are so appropriate in the comic opera and so antagonistic to the tragic subject. The work was revived at the Royal Italian Opera in 1864, for the sake of the fine performance of Tamberlik as Othello; and seven seasons later it was given at the same establishment, with Madame Patti as Desdemona, for the first time in England. The high vocal and dramatic merits then apparent were displayed with even greater power in last week's representation, when the charm of manner in the earlier scenes, and the deepening grief and despair with the progressive approach of the final catastrophe, were manifested with greater power than ever. Among the many prominent fine points in Madame Patti's performance were her share in the concerted music of the second act—including the delivery of the declamatory passages, “Che smania oimè!” and “L'error d'un infelice,” and the “Willow Song” and the prayer, in the last act.

Signor Mongini's singing, as Otello, presented the same splendid qualities of voice, intermittent declamatory power, and occasional inequalities as heretofore. The marvellous C sharp, in the chest voice, displayed in the passage, “L'ira d'avverso fato” (in the duet with Iago), called forth enthusiastic applause and an encore. Signor Graziani again gave due prominence to the character of Iago; and Mdle. Corsi, Signor Bettini, and Signor Capponi were efficient, respectively, as Emilia, Rodrigo, and Elmiro.

The five performances announced for this week were all repetitions:—On Monday, “Faust;” Tuesday, “Otello;” Thursday, “Don Giovanni;” Friday, “Hamlet;” and to-night (Saturday), “L'Africaine.”

On Monday next “Ernani” is to be revived, with Madame Patti as the heroine; and on the following Saturday a grand state performance is to be given in honour of the Shah of Persia.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The week commenced here with a repetition, on Monday, of “La Favorita,” cast as before; and on Tuesday M. Ambroise Thomas's “Mignon” was given, with the important feature of Madame Christine Nilsson's performance of the principal character, as formerly at Paris, and on the production of the Italian version of the work, at the Drury-Lane Opera, in 1870. On this latter occasion we commented fully on the music and its performance, and need now only say that the former gains somewhat on fresh hearing—it may possibly be by such close contrast with the more laboured work of the same composer referred to in the preceding notice. Great as was the previous charm of Madame Nilsson's embodiment of Goethe's imaginary character, it was fully as admirable in Tuesday's repetition, when the characteristic “Styrienne” sung by Mignon in the second act was encored, as was also the previous duet, “Leggiadre rondinelle,” between her and Lotario. Madame Trebelli-Bettini gave the music of Federico with the same effect as formerly, and had to repeat the rondo gavotte—another repetition having been that of the second verse of the aria, “Ah! non credea,” for Guglielmo, which character was filled by M. Capoul with much effect. As Filina, Mdle. Grossi made her first appearance this season, and was well received in several portions of her performance. Signor Castelmary was the Lotario, and shared in the encore of the duet already specified; and the cast was completed by Signor Rinaldini as Laerte, Signor Casaboni as Antonio, and Signor Pro as Giarno.

“Mignon” was repeated on Thursday; and to-night (Saturday) “Norma” is to be given, for the first time this season.

Tuesday's grand festival, in celebration of the twentieth year of the Crystal Palace, included music as an important part of the day's proceedings, an ode having been specially written for the occasion by Mr. Willert Beale (Walter Maynard), and set to music by Signor Ardit, who conducted its performance, which took place in the Handel orchestra. The piece is divided into choruses and solos, in all of which the practical skill and knowledge of the composer are successfully displayed. Among the most effective pieces were the tenor solo, “The Angel of Peace;” that for soprano, “The Angel of Plenty;” the duet “Two Angels,” for soprano and contralto; the “Prayer of Mortals” (with incidental solos); and the final chorus, with a closing “Laudate Dominum” as coda. The soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass solos were sung respectively by Mdle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli. The band and chorus were largely augmented for the occasion, the performers having numbered upwards of 2500. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. The ode was preceded by the National Anthem, and followed by a miscellaneous selection, conducted by Mr. Manns.

The sixty-first season of the Philharmonic Society is drawing towards a close, only two more concerts remaining to complete it. At the sixth concert, on Monday, the orchestral pieces were Mendelssohn's “Italian Symphony,” that portion of List's “Poème Symphonique” entitled “Tasso” (for the first time), Schumann's overture to “Manfred,” and Spohr's to “Faust.” The instrumental selection was completed by Herr

Auer's brilliant and finished performance of Spohr's ninth violin concerto. The vocalists were Miss Edith Wynne and Madame Trebelli-Bettini. The next concert is to take place on June 23, when Herr Jaell is to play Brahms's pianoforte concerto.

A revival of considerable interest took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday evening, when Handel's oratorio, "Theodora," was performed, after having been for a very long period unheard in its entirety. Mr. Barnby conducted the performance, which was given in aid of the fund for the restoration of the Church of St. Anne, Soho, the voluntary choir of which, with augmentations, gave the choruses with good effect—a complete orchestra having also been engaged. The vocal solos were rendered by some clever amateur performers. It is to be hoped that the work may be repeated during the ensuing autumn and winter season.

At the third of the New Philharmonic Concerts, on Wednesday, the music of Wagner's "Lohengrin" was given (with an Italian translation). A numerous chorus and band, numbering together some 250 performers (conducted by Dr. Wyld), gave effect to the full pieces; and the solos were rendered by Madame Corani (Elsa), Mdlle. Enequist (Ortrud), Signor Mongini (Lohengrin), Mr. Lewis Thomas (the King), and Mr. Maybrick (Frederick). The great impression produced by the performance of extracts from "Lohengrin" at recent concerts of the Wagner Society was recorded at the time, and no doubt helped to increase the interest excited on Wednesday, when a large audience was attracted to St. James's Hall.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert (which included his own clever pianoforte-playing) took place, at the Floral Hall, on Monday afternoon; and the fourth of the series of operatic concerts is to be held there this day (Saturday)—the programmes on both occasions having offered the special attraction of the co-operation of Madame Patti and other celebrities of the Royal Italian Opera. To-day, also, Mr. Henry Leslie opens his "London Musical Festival," at the Royal Albert Hall, with a performance of "The Messiah," in which Madame Nilsson is to sing.

The programme of Mr. Brinley Richards's concert, which took place on Thursday evening, included his own pianoforte-playing and the performance, by the St. Thomas's Choir, of his new chorus, "Let the Hills Resound."

It is gratifying to know that the fine orchestra, under the direction of Mr. H. Weist Hill, engaged by the Alexandra Palace Company will not be disbanded in consequence of the late disastrous fire. Daily performances will be given in the spacious banqueting-hall; and this, with other external attractions, should suffice to draw large attendances pending the reconstruction of the palace.

The annual Juvenile Festival of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association was held at the Crystal Palace (in the Handel Orchestra) on Wednesday, when about 4000 children exemplified the merits of the system on which they are taught by their singing in various pieces. Mr. J. Proudman and Mr. W. G. McNaught conducted, and Mr. Coward presided at the organ.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Madame Ristori is again amongst us, and again commends to our attention the merits of M. Legouvé's tragedy of "Medea." This is well; for no work has been so misjudged. Originally intended for Madame Rachel, but rejected by her, and then adopted by Madame Ristori, in whose hands it became an extraordinary success, there were not wanting those who per-versely attributed its triumph to the actress rather than to the poet. The work was underrated that the performer might be magnified—a proceeding manifestly unfair. The fact is that M. Legouvé's work is one of great excellence, and combines the subject and treatment of Euripides' tragedy with a degree of skill seldom displayed by the adapters of classical drama. The theme is admirably indicated, the dialogue is most effectively condensed, and the whole wrought out with a force and ingenuity which surprise as much as they impress. It is, however, we must confess, a modern play of melodramatic interest rather than an ancient classic, the supernatural element being altogether sacrificed. English adapters have sought to restore this; Mr. Heraud in his version providing in an especial manner for Medea's sorceries, and making the most of her divine lineage. Mr. Wills also has supplied her with a magic invocation, which, however, loses in force from the want of preparation. It is an accident, instead of pertaining to the substance of the plot. M. Legouvé had no purpose to deal with the weird and the wild; he was satisfied with the melodramatic. Within that sphere he has given elaborate delineations of feeling and emotion, and has depicted the mother and the wife with much natural power. Madame Ristori enters entirely into the spirit of the poem, according to the writer's purpose, and gives striking effect to its passion and its pathos. Her reception on Wednesday was worthy of her reputation; and the audience, stimulated to enthusiasm by the presence of an actress possessed of recognised power, were infinitely demonstrative in their applause. It is a grand thing to be present on such an occasion and to share in the temporary impulse of an intelligent multitude responding to the appeals made upon it by unquestionable histrionic genius in the height of its power and the full strength of its volition. What she will, that Madame Ristori does with ease, and sways the assembled spectators at her pleasure. Not a point failed of its intended effect. The actress, indeed, shone with more than usual splendour, and claimed more of our esteem, both in kind and degree, than ever; for time has mellowed her style and brought every excellence to perfection. What was, perhaps, originally rather artificial has become natural, and her success is as genuine as it is undisputable. On the whole, Madame Ristori was ably supported. Madame Ermenegilda Zucchini was attractive as Creusa, and Signor Odoardo Mazoni excellent as Orpheus. The latter was so good that the character tended to become the principal in the action, and won repeated plaudits, which were well deserved. This was felt all the more, as the Jason of Signor N. Aleotti was rather below the average mark: it lacked passion and distinctiveness. Creon found an adequate representative in Signor Cesare Ristori, and the two children were interestingly depicted by Signor N. Nicoletti and Mdlle. Antonietta Mozzidolfi. We regret that the performance is not to be repeated.

HAYMARKET.

On Wednesday the benefit of Mr. Charles Wright, treasurer, came off with a satisfactory result, on which occasion Mr. Tom Taylor's celebrated comedy of "The Overland Route" was performed, preceded by the new farce of "The Manager in Love." Between the pieces Mr. Edward Osborne exhibited his remarkable talent in a musical and humorous scene, written by the late Albert Smith, and composed by John Parry. He almost equalled Mr. Parry himself in the performance of that wonderful romance of infantile history known in the nursery and on the boards by the name of "Blue Beard." Mr. Osborne deserves the utmost encouragement for the facility and power with which he sang through this remarkable entertainment.

FRENCH PLAYS.—PRINCESS'S.

On Saturday evening Mdlle. Desclée took her benefit, the Prince and Princess of Wales honouring the theatre with their presence. The performance terminated the first part of the actress's engagement. M. Brasseur, the popular comedian of the Palais Royal, is now the dominant star, and broad farce and eccentricities have succeeded to moral discourses, in the shape of comedies. M. Brasseur's imitations of Ravel and Bressant, particularly the first-named actor, are excellent. "Dix Contre Un," a piece closely resembling "Patter v. Clatter," gives M. Brasseur ample opportunity to exhibit his wonderful skill in assumption of widely-diversified characters, his marvellous control of the muscles of the face standing him in good stead. The interim business while he is off the stage is naturally contrived, and adds considerably to the effect of the piece. The feature in the programme which gives the greatest satisfaction is the famous song that made the actor's fortune, "Le Vieux Buveur." By an ingenious arrangement of the hat and wig two completely different persons are represented. The middle aged, well to do, peasant, and the incorrigible old drunkard, are as markedly different as two things can possibly be. The various excuses of the old man for the bottle are humorously described, culminating in the statement that, *à bas*, drinking may be impossible. With regard to M. Brasseur's engagement, it would be as well to avoid pieces in which the various patois of France are employed. To the majority of the attendants at the French plays it is difficult enough to follow the ordinary Parisian dialogue; but when the dialects of Brittany and Auvergne are introduced it is too much to expect that the same interest should be taken as when the audience is composed entirely of Frenchmen.

ST. JAMES'S.

"La Fille de Madame Angot," with Mdlle. Desclauzas in the part of Mdlle. Lange, should be seen at once, as it will shortly be withdrawn, to give place to "Les Cent Vierges" and "Les Braconniers." Those who neglect to hear the "Chorus of Conspirators," the finale of the second act, and the duet, "Jadis dans notre enfance," will deprive themselves of a pleasure that they will very much regret.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

POLARISATION AND MAGNETISATION OF LIGHT.

Professor Tyndall began his sixth and concluding lecture, on Thursday week, with explanations and illustrations of the interesting effects produced upon light by transmission through uniaxial and biaxial crystals. Regular crystals produce double refraction in no direction; uniaxial crystals produce it in all directions but one, and biaxial crystals in all directions but two. Circular polarisation was next considered, and exemplified more especially with a plate of rock crystal or quartz, which possesses the power of twisting the plane of vibration of a polarised ray to an extent dependent on the thickness of the crystal, thus drawing asunder the constituent colours when white light is employed. When the Professor placed the quartz between his polariser and analyser a brilliant red was produced upon the screen, and as he turned the analyser round the other colours appeared in succession. Some specimens of quartz require the analyser to be turned from right to left, and others from left to right; the quartz is then termed right handed or left handed. Very interesting effects were produced by placing a plate of bi-quartz, formed of pieces of the two kinds of quartz joined at the edges. The magnetisation of light (Faraday's discovery) was next exhibited. A beam of electric light, polarised by passing through one Nicol prism, was transmitted through a piece of Faraday's heavy glass, connected with an electro-magnet, and sent through another Nicol prism. When the prisms were crossed, the screen was dark; but, when the magnet was excited, light instantly appeared. The action of the magnet upon the ether in the glass caused the plane of vibration to rotate, and thus enabled the light to get through the analyser. Professor Tyndall then adverted to the phenomenon termed fluorescence by its discoverer, Professor Stokes, being the change of the rays, beyond the violet end of the spectrum, from a higher to a lower refrangibility, whereby they are brought within the range of our vision. Thus, by the inter-mediation of a solution of sulphate of quinine and some other substances invisible rays of the spectrum were rendered visible. The application of paper saturated with a substance termed "thallene" (discovered by President Morton) produced a very sensible elongation of the spectrum at the violet end, with a peculiar brilliant light. Dr. Tyndall then briefly alluded to the mode whereby the invisible ultra-red rays of the spectrum are rendered visible (calorescence), adding that the progress of investigation strongly tends to prove the substantial identity of light and radiant heat. In his concluding remarks, he commented upon the great self-denial of the illustrious men who have laboured in this department of science; who reversed the ordinary process by making knowledge, not wealth, their end. "To keep society, as regards science, in healthy play," said the Professor, "three classes of workers are necessary—Firstly, the investigator of natural truth, whose vocation it is to pursue that truth and extend the field of discovery for the truth's own sake, and without reference to practical ends; secondly, the teacher of natural truth, whose vocation it is to give public diffusion to the knowledge already won by the discoverer; thirdly, the applier of natural truth, whose vocation it is to make scientific knowledge available for the needs, comfort, and luxuries of life. These three classes ought to co-exist and inter-act. . . . But in no case is the adage truer, 'Other men laboured, but ye are entered into their labours,' than in the case of the discoverer and applier of natural truth. . . . All the material advantages of society are in the reach of the practical man; but it is at our peril if we neglect to provide opportunity for those studies and pursuits which have no such rewards, and from which the rising genius of the country is incessantly tempted away."

EVAPORATION AND DIFFUSION.

Professor Odling, M.A., F.R.S., at the last evening meeting of the season, on Friday, the 6th inst., gave an interesting account of his recent researches in chemical physics, with numerous experiments. Evaporation is the tranquil process by which liquids emit vapour at temperatures far below their boiling-point, the amount of vapour given off varying greatly in different liquids at different temperatures and pressures. Through evaporation from the surface of earth and water the atmosphere is always more or less charged with moisture, and through it wet bodies become dry. The vapour thus raised and diffused either remains invisible or assumes the form of clouds, which when condensed by cold descend as rain, to be again in due course vaporised. Solids also, such as camphor and iodine, constantly emit vapour, and even ice and snow, during frost, gradually disappear through evaporation. The Professor selected water as the type of a volatile liquid. In a hermetically closed vessel, exhausted of air, partly filled with water, he exhibited two states of water, part liquid and part vapour; and he stated that the quantity of vaporous water that can

exist in an otherwise vacuum space, or the density of the vapour filling the space, varies solely with the temperature, and increases as the temperature rises. The tension or spring of the vapour also varies with the quantity filling the space. With a less or greater external pressure water boils at a lower or higher temperature, in each case at the particular temperature at which the elastic force of the water-vapour balances the particular external pressure. Thus, under one amount of pressure water boils at 50 deg. centigrade; at another, it boils at 150 deg. Ebullition, therefore, may be regarded as a mere incident in the process of evaporation—the more and more rapid evaporation, with production of vapour of higher and higher density and elasticity, proceeding continuously with the increase of temperature. When water evaporates, with or without evaporation into an unconfined aerial space, the air expands by reason of the addition of vapour to it; the tension of the air remains the same: but when the evaporation takes place in a confined space the tension of the vapour is added to that of the confined air. In the conversion of liquid water into vapour heat is absorbed and cold produced. This depression of temperature was well illustrated by Wollaston's cryophorus, a hermetically sealed bent glass tube, in which water was frozen by its own evaporation. Professor Odling stated that what is true of water is true of other volatile liquids, whether more or less volatile than water, such as ether, alcohol, mercury, and molten silver; and the cold produced by evaporation was strikingly shown by means of ether and by liquefied nitrous oxide gas, water being thus frozen. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the results of experimental researches into the circumstances on which the rapidity of evaporation chiefly depends—viz., temperature, dryness of atmosphere, extent of surface and of atmosphere, mechanical movement of the surface, pressure on the surface, and nature of the atmosphere. The lecture concluded with experiments showing the different degrees of diffusive power possessed by different gases. Sir Henry Holland, the president, was in the chair.

THE HISTORIC METHOD.

Mr. John Morley, in beginning his third and concluding lecture, on Saturday last, said that the only attempt hitherto made to apply the historic method with anything like full comprehensiveness to the whole of history, so as to extend an equal and continuous explanation to antiquity, the middle ages and modern times, is the historic survey executed by Auguste Comte. However we may regard other parts of his philosophic speculations, this merits grave attention. His idea was that on man's intellectual conception of the universe depends the character of the rest of his life and action. The forces underlying the appearances which this world presents to his eye is the key to the relations which he establishes or accepts between himself and others. By this we learn that the progress of societies is not due to usages connected with marriage, property, or established laws, but to differences of intelligence exhibited in men's conceptions of the world around them—from the fetishist, who thinks that stocks and stones are animated with a will like his own, down to the most precise scientific thinker. As a striking illustration of the operation of a new intellectual impulse over all the provinces of human conduct, Mr. Morley dilated on the results produced by Christianity in the first seven centuries, including the change from polytheism to monotheism, the separation of the spiritual power from the temporal, the organisation of the Church, the assertion of the empire of right against the empire of material force, the elevation of the position of woman, and the alleviation of slavery. Men slowly modified their ways of thinking, and consequently their conduct. The intellect, however, must not be more highly valued than the moral nature, or more carefully tended. The active passions and emotions are energetic, but intermittent and fitful. The conclusions of the intellect, whether right or wrong, tend to abide alike in the individual man and in groups placed in the same conditions. There has been a progressive elevation both of morality, as it ought to be, and of positive morality, or of morality as it is, resulting from intellectual energy. This is apparent in the influence of the meetings of the fathers of the Church as compared with those of the Arabian teachers. Christian civilisation consequently was progressive, while Mohammedan stagnated and fell away. But there is another process, not the improvement of moral maxims, but the quickening of moral sensitiveness. This is done by teachers of singular personal qualities, who stimulate men to rise in daily practice to the theory they accept. The love of virtue, duty, or holiness exists in the majority of men, if it exists at all, independently of argument; but to the philosopher right and wrong are distinctions established by intelligence. The sense of duty in quality is stationary, but it is always changing in quantity; and this quantity affects all the conditions of society. Mr. Morley then adverted to some of the perils connected with a too exclusive pursuit of the historic method. After defining social dynamics as relating to social evolution and movement, and social statics as dealing with the relations of different parts of the same state with the other, he pointed out the danger of confining our attention to the former and neglecting the latter; of fixing our minds rather on the origin of the phenomena of society than on their harmony and fitness in the present; and thus becoming content with systems which ought to be superseded, thus producing a kind of social optimism—a belief that all is necessarily for the best in this best of all possible worlds. "But," said Mr. Morley, in conclusion, "of all the laws of things which the historic method has discovered for us none is more certain, more inevitable, more universal, than this—that no great improvement ever took place in human affairs without an energetic faith in the men who promoted it, and a strenuous willingness to use their understandings in finding out the right course, and to sacrifice themselves in procuring its adoption."

We are requested to supply an omission in the obituary notice of Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Smyth, which appeared in this paper for May 24. The deceased General married, secondly, Fanny Alice Hays, granddaughter of the late Captain Hays, 11th Light Dragoons, who survives him.

The National Life-Boat Institution has forwarded a new life-boat to Arklow, in lieu of the boat placed on that station some years ago. The boat is a very fine one, 37 ft. long and 9 ft. wide, and rows twelve oars doubled banked. It had its harbour-trial a few days ago in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse, when the usual qualities of stability, self-righting, and self-ejecting of water were fully and satisfactorily tested. The expense of the new boat and equipment has been defrayed from a fund raised amongst the "Out Pensioners" of the United Kingdom, chiefly through the indefatigable exertions of Major J. A. Brockman, of Manchester, and the boat is named the "Out Pensioner." During the past few years the late Arklow life-boats have been the means of saving 118 lives from wrecked vessels. It may be added that the National Life-Boat Institution has now 233 life-boats under its management, thirty of which boats are stationed on the Irish coast. Each of these life-boat establishments requires about £70 a year to maintain it in a state of permanent efficiency.



PROGRESS OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT AT CHELSEA.

SKETCHES IN MADRID.

Some incidents of common life in the capital of Spain have been portrayed by our Artist. The night watchman, employed to guard the doors and windows of houses supposed to be worth robbing, is a regular institution, to make up for the want of an efficient street police. He is hired and paid by the householders on their private account, several neighbours joining together for this purpose; and his vigilance, as well as fidelity, may usually be relied on. Among Spaniards of the lower class, though not addicted to much strong drink, there is a disposition to quarrel rather fiercely between themselves, and the knife or dagger is too often found handy for the vindication of Castilian honour. Political disputes under the Republic have sometimes called these dangerous *argumenta ad hominem* into sudden requisition. Hence the sale of such pocket cutlery on the booths in a plebeian quarter of Madrid or in the travelling pedlar's chest has lately seemed to be an advancing branch of trade.

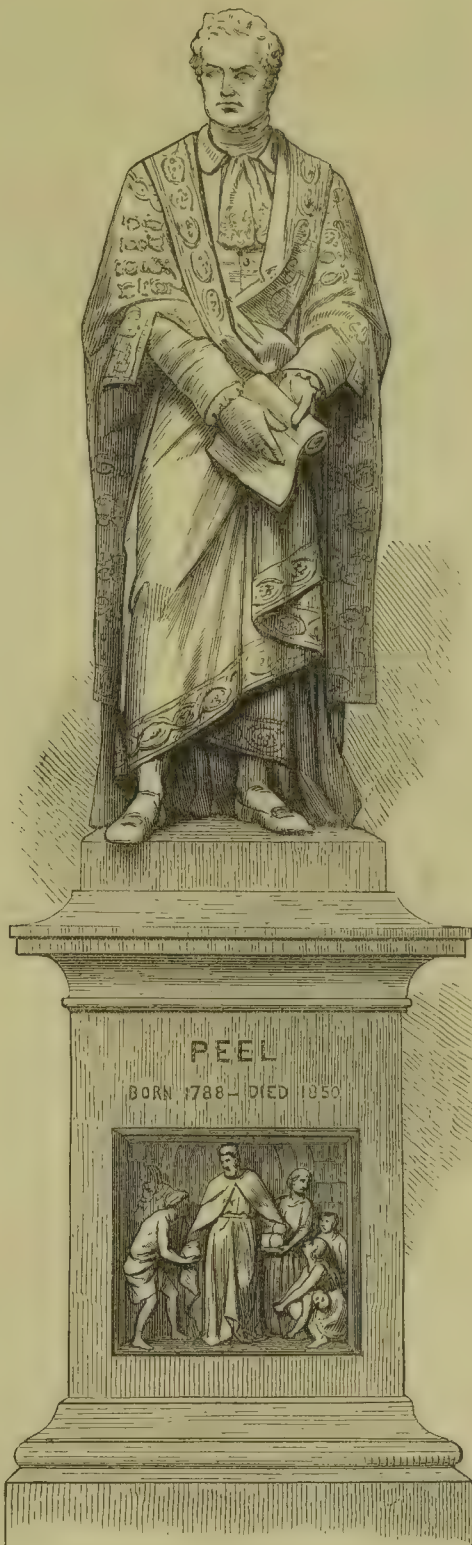
PEEL STATUE AT HUDDERSFIELD.

It was mentioned last week that Lord Houghton, on the Tuesday, unveiled a statue of the late Sir Robert Peel in St. George's-square, Huddersfield. The subscription for this monument was opened so long ago as July, 1850, immediately after the death of the great statesman. In April, 1851, the committee resolved that Mr. Bramley, of Leeds, should be the

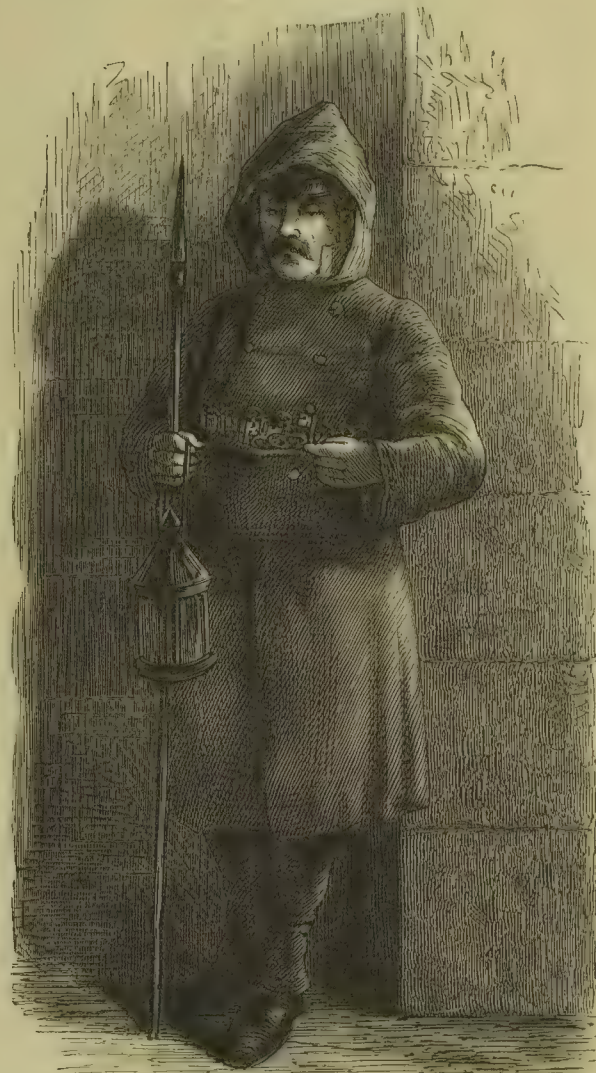
which he holds in his left hand, in allusion to his Parliamentary labours in the repeal of the corn laws. The height, including the pedestal, which is of Aberdeen granite, is 20 ft. On the front of the pedestal is a fine bronze relief of "Feeding the Hungry;" behind is a sentence from one of Sir Robert Peel's speeches. The streets of Huddersfield were, on Tuesday week, enlivened by a procession, in which the Mayor and Corporation, the Yeomanry and Rifle Volunteers, the Friendly Societies, and the Band of Hope children appeared in their due order. There was a crowd of several thousand persons in the square. When Lord Houghton and the gentlemen who were to take part in the proceedings arrived, Mr. Laycock, president of the Peel Statue committee, requested Lord Houghton to perform the ceremony of unveiling the statue. The noble Lord made a speech, in which he referred to the death of Peel and to the great changes in the world since his decease; and dwelt on his abilities as a statesman, and on the work he accomplished by putting in practice the principles of free trade, which had been thought out by others who preceded him, thus giving cheap bread to the people. Mr. Skilbeck handed over the statue to the Mayor and Corporation, and the Mayor promised that every care should be taken of it. Mr. Leatham, M.P. for Huddersfield, proposed, and Mr. Beaumont, M.P., seconded, a vote of thanks to Lord Houghton, who replied. Cheers were given for



MADRID KNIFE AND DAGGER SELLER.



STATUE OF SIR R. PEEL AT HUDDERSFIELD.

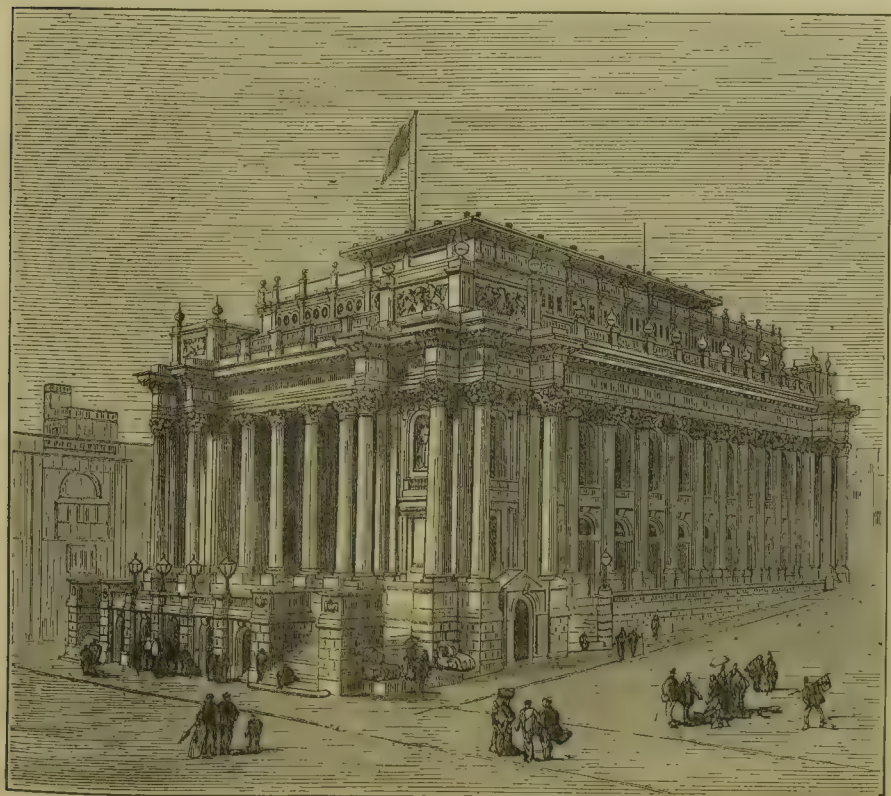


MADRID NIGHT WATCHMAN.

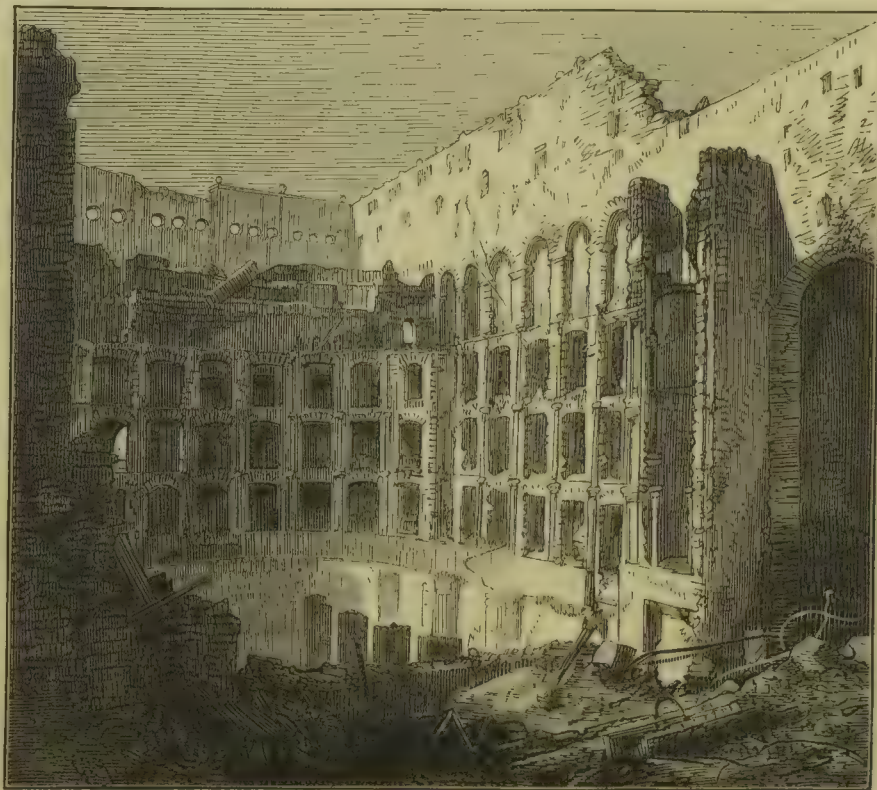
sculptor. This choice was opposed by some of the subscribers, and the controversy which arose stopped all proceedings for eighteen years. In 1869 the committee again invited competition for the work, but it was finally entrusted to Mr. Theed, and has been executed at the cost of £950 for the statue and

£50 for the pedestal. The statue is 9 ft. high, and is cut out of Sicilian marble of a single block. The likeness is considered a good one both by Mr. Cardwell and the present Sir Robert Peel. The deceased is arrayed in the robes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he is pointing with the right to a scroll

the Queen, and the proceedings terminated. In the evening a banquet was held in the George Hotel, presided over by Lord Houghton, who spoke at some length. Our illustration of the ceremony is from a photograph by Mr. H. Lord, of Huddersfield.



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PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND. The ANNUAL MEETING will take place on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at the ROYAL INSTITUTION, Albemarle-street. Mr. TYRWHITT DRAKE will describe the present Explorations. The Chair will be taken, at 3 p.m., by the ARCHBISHOP of YORK. By order, W. BENANT, Secretary. 9, Pall-mall East.

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IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION



THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE NEW TOWNHALL AT BOLTON.

BY THE WAY.

Our noble friend, the British artisan, has shown himself "equal to the situation" this week. He certainly failed to burn down Canterbury Cathedral some months ago, but a lesson is never lost upon a being of high intelligence, and the same means which so nearly laid the old cathedral in ashes have entirely destroyed the new palace. Opened on May 24, the Alexandra Palace was a blackened ruin on June 9. Ingenious workmen permitted burning charcoal to fly from one of their brazen pots and settle on the roof, and the wind did the rest. Captain Shaw and a tremendous force of engines were soon on the scene, but wisdom had made provision—that is to say, no provision for them, and there was no water. The palace is totally ruined, and the single item of consolation is that the finer works of pictorial art were rescued. Nay, there is a second. The plumbers "rushed down like cats," says a reporter, when they found that somehow the dome was on fire, and they have all providentially escaped to relate the story to their families and friends. The building was partially insured; but, as it is stated to have cost some £600,000, and the insurances do not exceed £150,000, there is not much comfort ministered by the fire offices. We could speak of the honest and earnest regrets which all feel at this lamentable disaster, and of the sympathy we entertain for those who lose so heavily, and for the crowd of needy persons who are flung out of employ; but all this is matter of course, and for the moment people must be allowed to give expression to the irritation which is caused by the double carelessness that brought on the casualty and permitted it to take so gigantic a form. Everybody knows that workmen are not to be trusted with fire, except under vigilant inspection, and everyone knows that fire cannot be put out without water. We had so much pleasure in recording the proceedings at the opening of the beautiful building and in describing its merits, and we had so strong a hope that it would for years be a place of enjoyment for the people, that we own to a difficulty in toning down our observations on the lamentable event of Monday last to the conventional regrets and condolences. We shall perhaps have attained to a proper state of mind on the subject by the time that we have to note another disaster caused in the same manner.

The Solicitor-General declared in the House of Commons, last week, that as soon as judgment has been given in a case it becomes public property, and every person has a right to express, verbally or in print, his opinion thereon. The declaration might have seemed needless in a free country, but it was not so, and we thank Sir George Jessel for enunciating the fact. There is in many quarters a disposition to object to the free speech and free writing which Englishmen have so long deemed essential to the production of healthy public opinion. We have the Solicitor-General's sanction to our observing that we have rejoiced to see, on two occasions, that London magistrates have visited with considerable severity acts of atrocious cruelty to animals. Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Knox have thus punished inhumanity. The first had to deal with a man who had barbarously treated a cat. The magistrates gave this man two months' imprisonment, but he appeals. Whatever may be the result of the appeal, the punishment can be evaded only on some technical plea, as the disgusting facts are patent, and Mr. Vaughan, on the case being mentioned for the second time, refused to alter his decision, declaring the prisoner's act to have been abominably cruel. In the second case a miserable horse was the victim, but here the torturer escaped because a kind-hearted nobleman, Lord Queensberry, preferred to ensure a merciful death for the poor animal, and purchased it. Some day, we hope, a magistrate will have the power of sending such offenders into the yard of the court, and of deferring any address to them until they shall have had a brief interview with a stout-armed warder, armed with an efficient instrument of flagellation. The brute who causes a shudder at every breakfast-table where a newspaper is read owes some little amends to society.

If we may not dismiss the story of the Modocs in this paragraph, one more will, we suppose, conclude it. The Government of the United States decides that the captured savages are to abide the judgment of the military tribunal, and the commander is stated to intend to shoot "Captain Jack" and two of his accomplices, and to hang up some ten others. We do not see how any reasonable objection can be made to this, save that we do not know why the leading assassin is to die a soldier's death. We might think, too, that the executions should have been left to the friendly Indians, as their narratives would be the best means of making it known far and wide among the tribes that the white men are resolved to punish cold-blooded murder. However, it is satisfactory that such a horde will be exterminated. The Oregon volunteers took the law into their own hands in the case of four of the Modocs.

England has her own savages to deal with, and some very fierce ones are to be found in Ireland. There has been a fire in Dublin. Lord Granville is apprised by telegraph that a mob of the worst roughs took advantage of the conflagration to break into whisky stores. They were expelled by the police, on which the ruffians attacked the officers, stoned them and the military from adjoining houses, and also tried to hinder the fire brigade from extinguishing the flames. The troops had to charge several times, and a number of soldiers and police were hurt. The Lord Mayor was severely injured by a stone. But some chastisement seems to have been inflicted on the furious rabble, though it is stated that the authorities felt their hands tied by the discouragement which has lately been shown to those who endeavour to suppress rioting sharply and promptly. However, all the Dublin journals denounce the conduct of the mob, and we are not once told that an "affectionate people" should not be too harshly treated, when its only object was to obtain, perhaps a little irregularly, the means of drowning its recollection of centuries of Irish wrong. This is something.

Mr. Bloomfield, with whom Mr. Vaughan declines to part, even on bail, must have been gifted by nature with even less brains than the average "Farmer's Boy" depicted by his namesake the bard, who tells us how

Sated Hunger bids his brother Thirst
Produce the mighty bowl,

lines which, by-the-way, suggest that (like the late Mr. Basil Montagu) Hunger has nothing to say to Thirst until after dinner. It seems to have occurred to Mr. Bloomfield that it would be a neat and easy way of earning £10 if he called on a Mrs. Owen, a coffee-house keeper, and stated that he was a police inspector; that Bow-street had heard things unfavourable to her reputation, and that probably her house would be closed. Mrs. Owen—possibly an astute Welsh lady—listened to this information in a manner which made Mr. Bloomfield suppose that she was alarmed, so he humanely proposed to get the matter adjusted for the sum we have mentioned. The proposal proving inadmissible, the benevolent Bloomfield reduced the price of his aid to £3, and Mrs. Owen begged him to call in the evening. Like a sensible woman, she sent off to the very Bow-street that was supposed to hold her in disesteem; and when Mr. Bloomfield returned a policeman was waiting to

arrange the rest. We think that Mr. Bloomfield's exceeding ignorance of human nature should plead for him. A Farmer's Boy would hardly think that he could screw £10 out of a shrewd London coffee-house-keeping widow by such a barefaced trick. He could not even have been of Miss Braddon's mind about "them as has brains and no money," for he had clearly neither.

This discovery that the Moon is hot and not cold will be inconvenient for the lovers of old poetry. "The cold round moon" is a stereotype phrase, though he who made it has elsewhere taken an opportunity of letting us know his belief about moonlight morals. But the old order changeth, making way for new, and it is not impossible that the rising generation of poets may be rather glad to find that the ancient idea was wrong. We appeal to such of our young friends as have felt it a duty, when gazing on the moon from Ramsgate pier or Scarborough cliffs, to go home and make some poetry in honour of that luminary, or in revenge upon her, according as the one beloved object in the world has been near or not, whether they have not found the opening lines very hard work indeed. Whether it was possible, we do not say to excogitate a new idea with a moon in it, but to attain to the slightest novelty of expression. Everything has been said. (Curiously enough, our friend Bottom has unconsciously hit the mark, in the famous tragedy by Mr. P. Quince—

Sweet Moon, I thank thee for thy Sunny beams).

But now nous avons changé tout cela. The moon is to be presented in a new form, as an orb which when at the full sends out a great deal of heat, perceptible here, and which is at all times so hot that no existence organised like our own could live in it. Clearly, here is a series of fresh ideas for the young poets; and, as if seaside weather is ever coming at all it must be at hand, we recommend those who think they are likely to be excited into song to get up the subject with all promptitude. Juliet protests against any moon-oaths being sworn at all, but she did not know what every young lady with a chignon and a ridiculous heel now knows if she listens to what is said at dinner. The discovery is suggestive, but it is not our business to supply hints to budding Tom Moores and Swinburnes.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BOLTON.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who were the guests last week, from Tuesday evening to Thursday, of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, at Haigh Hall, Wigan, having been present, on Wednesday, at the opening of the new Wigan



KEY USED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES TO OPEN THE
NEW TOWNHALL AT BOLTON.

Infirmary, went next day to grace with their welcome countenance the opening of the Bolton Townhall. A view of the exterior of this stately building was given in our last. It has been erected, at a cost of £150,000, including the ground purchased for the site, from the designs of Mr. W. Hill, architect, of Leeds, carried out by the resident architect, Mr. Woodhouse, of Bolton, and by Messrs. Ellis and Hinchcliffe, contractors, of Manchester; the decorations by Messrs. W. B. Simpson and Sons, of London. We give an interior view of the large hall, which is 112 ft. in length, 56 ft. wide, and 56 ft. in height, capable, with the gallery, of holding 1800 persons seated.

The Prince and Princess went to Bolton from Haigh Hall, a distance of eight miles by the road, through Aspull, West Houghton, and Lostock-lane, in a carriage drawn by four horses. They were accompanied by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and by several of his guests who were persons of rank, with a detachment of the 7th Dragoons for escort. At the boundary of the borough, on the Chorley New Road, at half-past one o'clock, their Royal Highnesses were met by the borough and county magistrates and members of the town council, the officers of the corporation; Mr. Hermon, M.P., Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., Colonel Gray, M.P., Mr. John Hick, M.P., and the Mayors of Manchester, Salford, Preston, Blackburn, Rochdale, Clitheroe, Bootle, Stalybridge, Southport, Chester, Warrington, Warwick, and Huddersfield. The Earl of Sefton, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the High Sheriff, and other gentlemen of the county, were amongst the company assembled. A procession was formed to enter the town. The Mayor, Mr. W. W. Cannon, led the way for their Royal Highnesses in a state carriage, which was splendidly decorated in blue and scarlet, with the arms of the Duchy of Lancaster emblazoned on the panels; it was drawn by four bay horses, richly caparisoned, and led by grooms whose liveries, as well as those of the Mayor's coachmen and footmen, were of scarlet and gold, and so were the uniforms of the four trumpeters in attendance. The Mayor wore his scarlet robe; the Town Clerk, the macebearer, and other borough officers were in their black or green robes; and the whole array of

municipal dignity was rather imposing. There were thirty-five carriages in the procession, which traversed nearly three miles to the Townhall, moving at a slow pace, in an hour and twenty minutes. The weather was cloudy, but only a few drops of rain fell. Crowds of people, behind the wooden barricades at the sides of the road and streets, hailed the passage of their Royal Highnesses with hearty cheering. The Trades' Societies, Oddfellows', Good Templars', and other Friendly Societies, mustered at the stations they had chosen; so did the Sunday schools of Bolton, on temporary platforms or stands. A troop of the Duchy of Lancaster Yeomanry escorted the procession; the guard of honour at the Townhall consisted of a detachment of the 101st Fusiliers, with band, and the 17th and 18th Lancashire Rifle and Artillery Volunteers. Three triumphal arches, and a number of masts with banners and streaming pennons, trophies and armorial shields, adorned the streets of the town at intervals of twenty yards along the route. The bands played, the church bells rang, and the people cheered again; a salute of twenty-one guns was fired as the procession reached the Townhall.

Their Royal Highnesses alighted from the carriage, and stood under the portico, while Mr. S. Pope, Q.C. the Recorder, read an address of welcome from the Corporation, signed by the Mayor and Town Clerk. The Prince made a suitable reply; the Town Clerk, Mr. R. G. Hinnell, then read, at the top of the steps, an account of the new building. The Vicar of Bolton, the Rev. Canon Powell, read a prayer for the occasion. A key, made of silver in an ornamental form, was presented to his Royal Highness, and he was invited to open the door of the Townhall. This he did, and their Royal Highnesses entered. They were, after the introduction of several persons to them, conducted into the principal rooms, and sat down to luncheon in the great hall, which is to be called the Albert Hall, between three and four o'clock. About five hundred ladies and gentlemen were at table, the Mayor's guests. His Worship proposed the health of the Queen, and that of the Prince and Princess, to which his Royal Highness replied, giving his toast of the Mayor and Corporation of Bolton. The Prince and Princess immediately afterwards left the Townhall for the railway station in Trinity-street, where they entered the special train which conveyed them to London, getting home about nine o'clock. In the evening there was an ascent of Coxwell's balloon, with a display of fireworks by Messrs. Brock and Co., of London; the streets were illuminated by Messrs. Defries, who also provided the masts and other decorations of that day at Bolton, as they had done at Wigan the day before. The silver key of the Townhall was manufactured by Messrs. C. Smith and Sons, of Deritend Bridge Works, Birmingham, and was presented by them to the town of Bolton.

BOOKS ON GEOLOGY.

The science of the earth's structure, like that of the other globes, the myriad worlds and suns ever revolving and circling by Divine appointment in celestial space, is a study that may well be made popular by good literary treatment. Both geology and astronomy are subjects which readily admit of broad and striking description. They need not, in books for the general reader, be encumbered with much prolixity of detail, or with such minute accounts of experimental observation as in chemistry and in the different branches of physics. At the same time, both these grand departments of knowledge, comprehending a whole domain of natural history, in the widest sense of this term, which may be styled "cosmogony," are the best fitted to arouse the reverent imagination, and to inspire just ideas of Creative Wisdom. It is in this spirit, as we noticed, that Mr. Richard Proctor has dealt with several astronomical topics of special interest. The same commendation is due to a Canadian author, Dr. J. W. Dawson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, whose *Story of the Earth and Man* (Hodder and Stoughton) is partly composed of a series of articles he wrote for the *Leisure Hour*. There are some advantages, easily perceived, in the position of a geologist who is practically acquainted with the evidence belonging to his science both in America and in Europe. He finds more to tell us when he undertakes to draw a sketch of the entire process, so far as it is yet known, by which our earth was formed and gradually prepared for human habitation. Sir Charles Lyell, for this reason, found it necessary to visit America; but there are diligent explorers and sagacious thinkers, also, on that side the Atlantic, whose researches have tallied admirably with those of British, French, and German scientific men. One great merit of Dr. Dawson's book is that it gives a clear account of this mutual bearing of American and European geological results on each other. Since the exact definition, by Sir William Logan, of the so-called Laurentian rocks, exhibited from Lake Superior to Labrador, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, which probably constitute the oldest strata of earth formed by marine deposits, there can be no doubt that the study of North American facts and proofs, tending towards a true history of the globe, is of the first importance. It is remarkable, indeed, that the geographical situation of the English people, divided as they are into two communities, freely exchanging their thoughts, while occupying lands directly over against each other in the Eastern and Western Continents, seems to charge their respective men of science with the task of examining this great subject. We are constantly reminded of this by Dr. Dawson, as he successively relates, in the order of time for each layer of different substance, after the Laurentian, what is now revealed of the Cambrian, the Silurian, the Devonian (exhibited likewise at Lake Erie), and the Carboniferous Ages, with the Permian, which is best displayed in Russia, as Sir Roderick Murchison has shown, between the Volga and the Ural Mountains. The general scheme of terrestrial mechanic forces, by which Dr. Dawson conceives these amazing changes to have been produced, at different periods, in the course of some unreckoned millions of years, presents to view across the whole northern hemisphere on this side, including Europe and America from the Ural to the Rocky Mountains—that is, a width of 170 deg. of longitude—the repeated operation of a very simple cause. This was, he considers, the wrinkling of the earth's crust as its internal heat was altered, and as the weight of water in the Atlantic Ocean, depressing that ocean bed, occasionally raised the surface of adjacent regions, both eastward and westward, lifting the plains of Europe and America out of the sea, as it were, leaning upon the supports afforded to their edges by the lines of ancient rock, the Laurentian and Cambrian, along the deep ocean's opposite coasts. The evidence for this theory appears to be strong, and it would sufficiently account for the most obvious facts in the geology of the Palaeozoic Ages. Dr. Dawson, in subsequent chapters of his book, furnishes a general description of the later changes in the condition of the earth, and in the zoological or botanical types of which fragmentary remains and other traces have been discovered, belonging to the Mesozoic and the Neozoic Ages. He distinguishes the Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene periods of the last-mentioned Age, followed by the Glacial period, with submergence under an icy sea, which extinguished many forms of organic life. His views, in conclusion, upon the probable mode of man's

advent to the earth, after the Post-Pliocene revolution in geology, are substantially in agreement with the record of Genesis; and he is an earnest opponent of the Darwinian theory, as well as of Mr. Herbert Spencer's doctrine of necessary evolution and Mr. Huxley's idea of protoplasm as the universal germ of all living forms. The tone, indeed, of these polemical conflicts is not very pleasant, let the truth be where it may; but we may safely commend the expository and descriptive parts of Dr. Dawson's volume.

The next book we have to notice is rather addressed to students of the science who can enter into an argumentative discussion of one of its difficult problems. Lieutenant-Colonel Drayson, the author of this volume, propounds a theory of the cause, date, and duration of the *Last Glacial Epoch of Geology* (Chapman and Hall), which is entitled to due consideration. This Glacial Epoch, alluded to in the former notice, seems to be the turning-point of all that controversy respecting the antiquity of pre-historic man, which has provoked so much vehement dissension between the professors of theology and those of anthropology, in the last twenty years. After the Pliocene or Pleistocene period of the Neozoic Age, or the Tertiary Age as it is sometimes called, which still retained the mammoth and other grand creatures of the warm Miocene period, there was a tremendous visitation of cold winters, accompanied by a general depression of the earth's surface, destroying, in the regions of the globe 40 deg. north or south of the equator, all the plants and animals that would require a semi-tropical climate; at the same time grinding or cutting the primeval rocks, here and there, into their existing shapes, as we see in the mountains of North and West Britain, by the action of sliding glaciers or floating icebergs, armed with pieces of rock sticking in their sides and bottoms. This last-mentioned process is well understood from observations at the present day of what goes on in the Alps of Switzerland, and off the precipitous icy shores of Greenland. There is no series of facts better ascertained, or capable of a more consistent explanation. Indeed it may be remarked that, down to this period of geological time, we are seldom encountered by evidences of a state of things hard to be reconciled with the probable effects of a few simple causes. Such a cause is that "wrinkling of the earth's crust" to which Dr. Dawson ascribes the Primordial, the Eozoic, and Mesozoic successive constitutions of a world inhabited first by gelatinous marine zoophytes, next by mollusks, coral insects, and crustaceans, then by fishes and amphibious creatures, afterwards by gigantic reptiles, with corresponding forms of vegetation in the water and out of it. The partisan of Mr. Darwin's scheme, however, who would account for the origin of every species by gradual modification from preceding species through the effects of habit adapting its organisation to the circumstances of its life, will not find it easy to trace the development of animated nature by these means from the zoophyte to the half-rational ape whom he regards as the immediate ancestor of man. But leaving this question, as one of comparative physiology, to Professors Owen and Huxley, the physical geologist, as we think, supplies good presumptive evidence, in the Glacial period, of creative intervention for the express purpose of making ready the earth to be the home of mankind. This was provided for, it seems, while permitting the extinction of many other noble animals, the superb mammalia of the Miocene period, which were superior, as mere beasts, to the finest of the brute creation now extant. Here is a strong argument of Providential design for the settlement of our race upon this globe as its proper tenants and rulers, in a manner quite peculiar to the human species, and different from the way in which other kinds of living things—things, not persons or embodied spirits—had been spawned and engendered so long before. For the consideration of this interesting question, noticed above with reference to the "Story of the Earth and Man," it is most important to study the phenomena of the Post-Glacial period in the nearest connection admitted with those tokens of extreme human antiquity found in the "drift" of former riverbeds and in the cave-deposits of floods, which have of late been so diligently explored. The object, however, of Colonel Drayson's treatise is rather to examine the instrumental cause than the effects and purposes of the Glacial epoch. He is led by this inquiry to pass beyond the ordinary range of geological views to those of astronomy; and, if his opinion be correct, its proof will be recognised as a striking instance of the mutual dependence of the natural sciences. It should be observed, in order to appreciate the value of his explanation, that the phenomena of the Glacial epoch cannot be referred to a long continuance of frost alone, as in one protracted winter enduring the space of many years. Since the glaciers and icebergs were frequently set in motion, even at a great height in the mountains, there must have been very hot summers, alternating with very cold winters, both in the northern and southern hemispheres, in those latitudes where the temperate zones are now found. Europe, for instance, with corresponding latitudes in North America, must have been exposed to such terrific yearly vicissitudes of climate as Mr. Proctor, the astronomer, tells us may probably be experienced by the planet Venus and by several other planets, in consequence of the lesser degree of inclination of the rotatory axis of the planet to the plane of its orbit of motion around the sun. The same cause may be imagined, in like manner, to have once affected the globe on which we dwell. There may have been a difference, at a former period of time, in the degree of approach made by the polar axis of our own planet to the pole of the ecliptic or circle of the sun's apparent path round the earth. This would involve an alteration in the general posture of this globe with regard to the sun, causing the earth to receive a more direct or more oblique action of the sun's rays, at due seasons of the year, upon the parts of terrestrial surface where these amazing geological forces—ascribed by Colonel Drayson to the above astronomical cause—are found to have done their mighty work. The main intent of his treatise is, therefore, to prove by geometrical arguments that the polar axis of our earth, instead of travelling in a circle round the pole of the ecliptic, as many have supposed, actually describes a circle round a point six degrees distant from the pole of the ecliptic, so that it must at some period of astronomical time have been much farther removed than it is now, when the inclination of our globe towards the sun's (apparent) path must of course have been very different. We cannot follow the author here through his elaborate discussion of this question upon geometrical grounds; but the results at which he arrives seem to be of great importance. He makes out, from the known astronomical term of 25,800 years for the "revolution of the equinoxes," which depends on the circuit of the polar axis with its bearing on the ecliptic, that about 14,000 years ago, in the Glacial epoch, there was in England an Arctic night of several weeks during each winter; but in summer this island enjoyed as long and much hotter days than are those of June and July in Lapland. In short, the present temperate and Arctic zones would seem to have changed places, and so with other regions of the earth. It is scarcely pleasant to ask what is likely to become of us in Europe when our turn for the Arctic climate again falls due, as we suppose it must, some ten

or twelve thousand years from this time. Colonel Drayson's book meanwhile deals in no predictions of the future, but is a most interesting contribution to the study of the remote past. One important consequence that would result from his theory, if it were established, merits separate remark. It would admit considerations tending vastly to diminish our computations of the length of time requisite to effect the known changes in the earth's surface by the sediment-depositing, the abrading, and the denuding forces of water and ice. The action of such forces would have been inconceivably more rapid, during the 17,000 years reckoned for the Glacial period, when, the very cold winters, which accumulated huge masses of ice and snow, being yearly succeeded by very hot summers, with the sun here at mid-day very high in the sky, and above the horizon all the twenty-four hours, there was a tremendously quick thaw and mighty spring flood, with a rush of icebergs swimming from north and south towards the Equator, and of sliding glaciers down every slope, at each alternation of the seasons. The more violent were the yearly variations of temperature, the greater would be the pace and speed of all physical processes; so that it need not have taken so many hundreds of thousands of years, as geologists have supposed, to make the land what it is, with its mountains, lakes, and rivers. Another question inviting our attention is that of the possible yearly migrations of animals between the equatorial latitudes and those of Europe, from an instinct or acquired habit of escaping the extremes of climate, in the latter, during the Glacial epoch, while there would still be a temperate climate here at the equinox in spring and autumn. But enough, for the present, of this interesting question.

The knowledge of what animals and plants existed under former geological conditions, which bears the cumbersome title of Palæontology, is presented in a concise and systematic form by Mr. Davenport Adams, in his small volume founded on the work of M. Meunier, and called *Life in the Primeval World* (T. Nelson and Sons). It is embellished with a number of engravings. A clever and pleasant little book, called *Geological Stories*, by Mr. J. E. Taylor (R. Hardwicke), seems well adapted to arouse the intelligent curiosity of young people, and to fix in their memory by the aid of playful fancy some notions of the various changes to which the substance of the earth is exposed. The plan is that of a series of imaginary autobiographies—those of a piece of granite, a piece of quartz, a piece of slate, a piece of limestone, a piece of sandstone, a piece of coal, and in like manner pieces of rock-salt, of jet, of Purbeck marble, of chalk and of clay, the "crag" formed of marine shells on the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk, a boulder of the Glacial period, and a gravel-pit contemporary with the ancient men who used flint knives and spears. These fragments of successive strata are supposed to tell what they have seen and felt in the chronological order of their formation; and from such "sermons in stones" there is much to be learned of moral and religious philosophy, as well as of physical science. We must defer to a future opportunity the notice of Professor Ramsay's *Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain* (E. Stanford), an admirable work, now substantially re-composed and completed in the third edition. There is also a very serviceable book by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, *Records of the Rocks* (Murray), which contains a large store of closely-packed information upon the geology, natural history, and antiquities of North and South Wales, Devonshire, and Cornwall. The Rev. Canon Kingsley's *Town Geology* (Strahan and Co.), is a series of familiar lectures, bringing some of the most impressive aspects of Nature's land-making operations before the mind's eye of his hearers in the Chester Mechanics' Institute. For the reader seriously devoting himself to the pursuit of such knowledge in an exact and systematic form, there is *The Student's Manual of Geology*, by the late Mr. Beete Jukes, third edition, recast by Professor A. Geikie, of Edinburgh (A. and C. Black). An abridged and simplified form of this work, *Jukes's School Manual of Geology*, has been prepared by the author's nephew, Mr. Alfred Jukes Browne, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and is sent out by the same publishers. The *Elementary Geology* of Mr. J. Clifton Ward (Trübner and Co.) is a course of nine lectures delivered at Keswick to an unlearned audience. It may be perused with advantage next to Canon Kingsley's "Town Geology." Some of our recent domestic experiences have given fresh importance to Mr. Edward Hull's standard book on *The Coalfields of Great Britain* (Stanford), the third edition of which, like that of Professor Ramsay's work on British geology, contains so much new matter as to be worthy of a separate review. The *Manual and Atlas of Carboniferous Fossils from the Northumberland Strata*, by Mr. T. P. Barkas, published by Hutchings, of Bouverie-street, may be useful to students of this science.

BURNING OF THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

We sincerely regret to say that the grand and beautiful structure on Muswell Hill, completed at the cost of half a million sterling, and opened for the entertainment of the public on Saturday, the 24th ult., was entirely destroyed by fire last Monday. Nothing is left of it but the blackened ruins, consisting of some portions of the walls, the two end gables, and the gables of the three transepts. This disaster was the work of an hour and a half, between noon and two o'clock, when many thousands of visitors to the palace were assembled. Its cause was the carelessness of workmen employed to repair the leadwork in the roof of the great dome. A morsel of red-hot charcoal, dropped from a brazier, set fire to the timber and papier-mâché, in a crevice where it fell, near the upper gallery outside the dome, while the men were gone to dinner at half-past twelve. In a few minutes, almost before the alarm could be given, the central part of the dome, inside as well as outside, was involved in flames, which quickly spread in every direction till the whole vast building was consumed.

The first outbreak within the building was observed by many persons, and shouts of alarm ran through the nave and transepts, while the multitude of visitors escaped as fast as they could by every door. Hydrants abounded in the main passages and galleries; many of these were opened by the attendants, but from the first it was discovered that no force of water was on, and all hope of arresting the progress of the fire was precluded. When the alarm reached the offices of the manager and secretary, the united efforts of their staff were devoted to rescuing from destruction the most valuable objects of art in the palace. The loan collection of modern pictures and drawings was torn down from the gallery walls, and carried by files of men out into the park. The set of valuable tapestries was also saved, and the books of the company. But beyond these treasures nothing could be removed.

The alarm of the palace being on fire was telegraphed immediately to the different Metropolitan Fire Brigade stations and to the King's-cross station of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Oakley, general manager of the line, at once sent down the only two fire-engines kept at King's-cross, each by special train, to Wood-green, where they arrived almost as soon as the local engine from that village had been got out. Six steam fire-engines left London almost simultaneously, under the conduct

of Captain Shaw, taking the road by Crouch-end and Hornsey; but they had six or eight miles of ground to cover, much of it being up-hill, and by the time they reached the Alexandra Park the destruction of the palace was well-nigh complete. Captain Shaw had taken with him nine steam fire-engines and seven manual engines, and about 120 of the most experienced men in the force. On their arrival the brigade with their engines were speedily in action, and worked from a valley on the western side of the burning building, where, however, there was but an indifferent supply of water. With a large reservoir and the New River at the foot of the hill, there does not seem to have been any arrangements for pumping it up in quantities. The firemen's hose, too, had to be carried over a line of railway, and they had to contend with a stiff breeze, which greatly fanned the flames.

Meantime the fire had spread through every nook and corner of the edifice, travelling downwards from the roof, first along the galleries, then attacking the main body of the nave and transepts, increasing in fury as it came in contact with the more combustible materials of the building, especially the theatre and the great concert-hall. The flames spread along the roof, which fell in great flakes upon the area below, splitting the floor in places and distributing fire as it descended. At length the cord of the union-jack, which had floated from the dome, was burnt through, and the flag itself, coming down with a run, disappeared in the burning ruins. The draperies of the royal box caught fire as the falling flag came in contact with them, and served to spread the flames to other parts of the building. At half-past one o'clock, the tie-rods holding together the twelve gigantic ribs of the roof gave way under the intense heat, and with one tremendous crash the central dome fell bodily, crushing the great organ and the orchestral amphitheatre. The two smaller domes speedily came to destruction, and before two o'clock not a vestige of the roof or upper walls, except the eight gables, remained standing.

Large bodies of police, headed by Mr. Walker and Mr. Hoare, district superintendents, with Superintendents Green and Manson, arrived on the spot early, and rendered efficient service in protecting the few articles brought out of the building by the exhibitors, and in preventing spectators from getting into danger.

The building, as has been stated, was for the most part composed of the materials of the International Exhibition of 1862. It was begun in 1864, and completed two years afterwards. The materials used in the outward elevation were white bricks, varied with red, and with Portland stucco. The style was Italian Renaissance, with pillars of the Corinthian order. The dome, which constituted the central feature of the edifice, had been partly cased with metal, and a similar process was applied to the roof. The palace was a substantial and elegant structure, 900 ft. in length by an extreme width of 450 ft., and was arranged in the form of a nave, with three transepts, the centre one of which was surmounted by the dome, 170 ft. in diameter and 220 ft. high.

The organ—one of the grandest ever built, which stood on the north side of the centre transept—is destroyed, with its complex fittings. It was built by Willis, under the superintendence of Sir Michael Costa, and had 101 stops, 80 of which were sounding stops, and was worked by two steam-engines, one eight-horse and another thirteen-horse power. The fine orchestra in front of the organ, which was sufficiently large to accommodate 1000 performers, and the front of which was adorned with busts of Beethoven, Handel, Rossini, Verdi, Mendelssohn, and Auber, has likewise disappeared; and so has the theatre, with its pretty drop-scene, and all the rest of its belongings. The whole interior, in fact, is an unsightly ruin from beginning to end, completely open to the sky, and filled with iron material, twisted into all kinds of fantastic shapes, and other rubbish. Such of the outer walls and towers as remain are in an exceedingly dangerous state.

Captain Shaw reports as follows on the fire:—"Called to a fire at 12.30 p.m. by the police and strangers at Muswell-hill, North, the Alexandra Palace Company (Limited). Supposed cause of fire—plumbers at work on the roof. Contents unknown. Building insured in the Mercantile and Phoenix Fire Offices. Six of Messrs. Shand and Mason's land steamers and three manual engines at work. The fire was extinguished by the firemen and strangers; and the water was supplied by the New River Company. A brick building, about 900 ft. by 400 ft. burnt out, and roof off."

It is deeply to be regretted that, notwithstanding every effort made by the directors to effect adequate insurances against fire upon the building, it had been found impossible to insure for more than £150,000—a small portion of the cost of the palace and its contents. The loss to the individual exhibitors and others will be very great, and hundreds of persons are thrown out of employment. Much sympathy is felt on their account, especially for the poor women who had hired stalls in the bazaar and whose goods are destroyed. A subscription for their relief is proposed. Two persons lost their lives in the fire. One was an elderly man named Charles Casey, employed to take care of the plate belonging to Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, the contractors for refreshments. He was found dead in the plate-room, a large fireproof chamber, which during the fire had been surrounded by flames. Another man, Alfred Lloyd, had escaped from this room with difficulty; but Casey remained, and was either suffocated or died of apoplexy. The store of plate was saved by their joint efforts. A night watchman, named Jordan, is also said to have perished. Several of the firemen were severely injured, and are in the Great Northern Hospital.

A new Roman Catholic chapel has been opened at Harrogate.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

The Belfast magistrates have determined not to allow processions in their town at the approaching July anniversaries.

The Irish Presbyterian Assembly has resolved that, in order to preserve harmony in the Church, the use of instrumental music in its worship should be refrained from.

Thirty-eight "basket girls" (hawkers of oranges, &c.), collected by the Rev. Father Nugent, left Liverpool for Canada last week. There also sailed by the same vessel, the Moravian, 124 poor boys and girls, who will be received in Canada by Miss Macpherson.

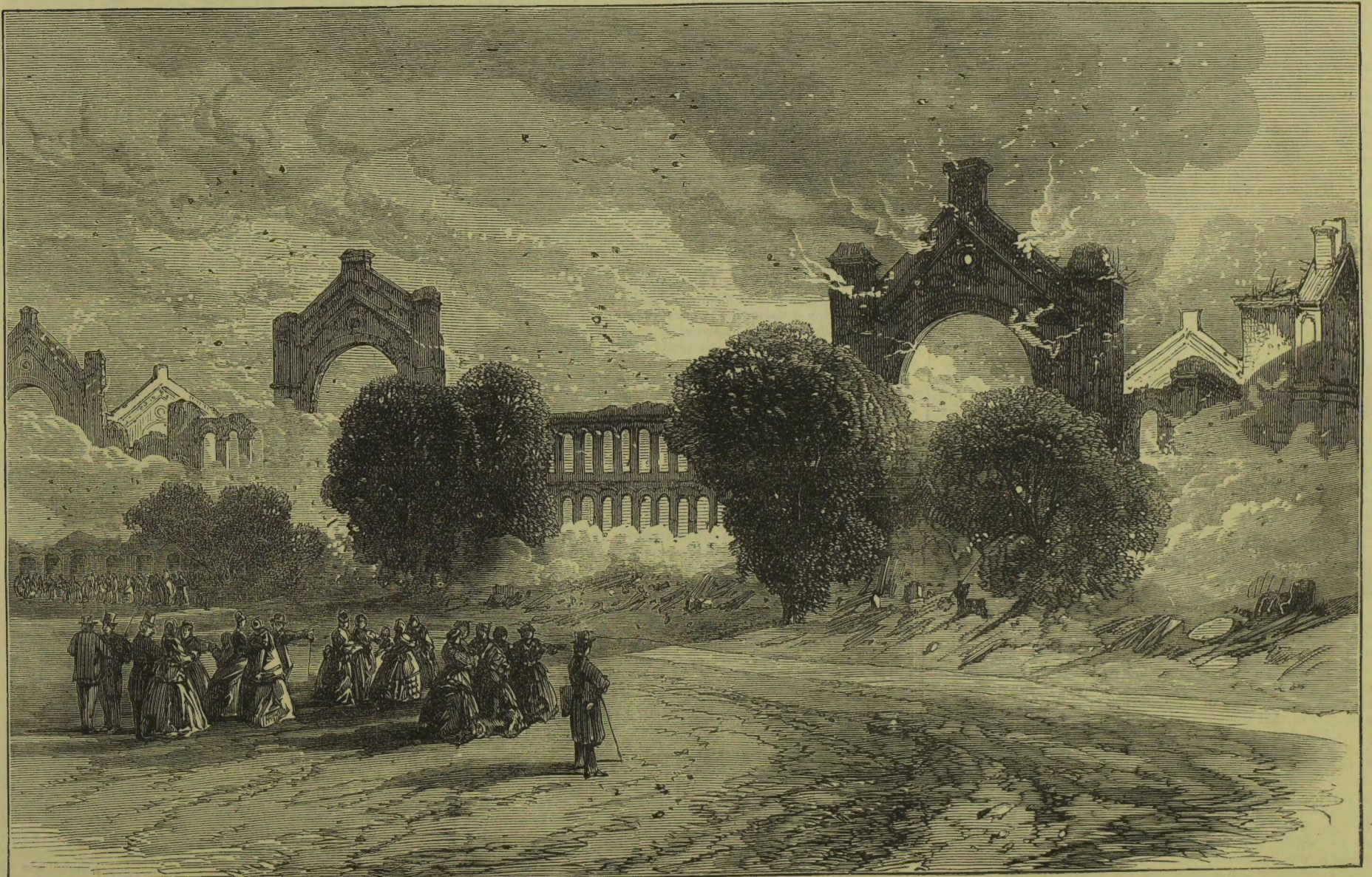
At the last meeting of the Chemical Society—Dr. Odling, F.R.S., president, in the chair—six communications were read: the first being "On the Dioxides of Calcium and Strontium," by Sir John Conroy, Bart., M.A., in which the author gave the method of preparation and properties of these substances. Mr. T. Wells then described a new form of ozone-generator, which gives abundance of ozone and has the advantage of being easily constructed and not liable to be broken. The other papers, which contained but little of general interest, were entitled "On the Behaviour of Acetamide with Sodium Alcohol," by W. N. Hartley; "On Iodine Monochloride," by J. B. Hannay; "On Triferrous Phosphide," by Dr. R. Schenk; and "On Sulphur Bromide," by J. B. Hannay.



BOLTON NEW TOWNHALL.



THE BURNING OF THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.—SKETCHED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE BURNING OF THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.—SKETCHED FROM THE NORTH.

The Extra Supplement.

"A LOWLAND LASSIE."

It is a remarkable fact that in the border-land between two races, or where there has been a comparatively recent admixture of races, the characteristics of each are sometimes even more distinctly marked—or, at all events, appear more so by contrast—than in the countries with which their respective types are identified. The blonde beauties Titian painted—descendants, probably, of the Longobards or other Transalpine invaders, some representatives of whom may still be found at Florence, Venice, and elsewhere in Italy—would have been fair even among the Goths and Normans. So it is in the Lowlands of Scotland. The golden hair, the blue eyes, the fair complexion, all that distinguishes the Saxon type, may there be found in the utmost purity. Mr. Faed bears witness to this in the charming subject, no less charmingly treated, which forms his principal contribution this year to the Royal Academy. We have already mentioned the picture in our critical notice of the exhibition at Burlington House; but it will well bear looking at again and again, or even, we trust, its black-and-white reproduction in the large Engraving which forms our extra supplement. Here is a bonnie lassie whose beauty would grace any sphere, yet who doubtless may be seen any day exactly as the painter shows her in the picturesqueness of her scant attire; and (as hardy as she is fair) trudging bare-footed homewards with her basket heavily-laden with vegetables for the family broth. How prettily the fair wavy hair and sweet young face are snooded by the blue kerchief! How becoming is that loose pink jacket—discovering the scarlet bodice beneath; the natty apron and curt brown skirt—revealing feet and ankles which have suffered no Chinese distortion from tight and high-heeled shoes! We feel sure that she is as good as she is lovely; and very likely by her industry and thrift she is a mainstay of the poor cottier family to which she belongs. On her present errand she contrives to act the part of mother to the little one toddling so importantly by her side with his empty jug; and to the elder sister absorbed in the care of her collie pup. The fortunate owner of this admirable picture is Mr. D. P. M'Ewen, of Pembroke-square. We may add that Mr. Faed has another picture at the Academy of a little Skye lassie, whose brown hair and eyes seem to bear out our theory of the Saxon extraction of this Lowland lassie.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, June 9.

Settled June weather—which here appears to mean a burning sun overhead and clouds of sand drifting intermittently into one's eyes—has partially set in, and, hotels and restaurants having returned to more reasonable charges, nothing seems now wanting to the Exhibition save completion to reap its full harvest of success. A crowned head or an heir apparent arrives at Vienna almost weekly; and there are other distractions to vary the monotony of the daily tour beneath Mr. Scott Russell's gigantic dome and through Herr Hasenauer's miles of rectangular galleries. This week, beyond the banquet and garden fête given in honour of the Czar at Schönbrunn, we have had a highly-interesting international cattle show on the Prater, comprising pretty well every European breed of horned cattle, sheep, and pigs, in which our Lincolnshire wolds and the steppes of Southern Russia were equally well represented; upwards of 1000 head of cattle and nearly 1500 head of sheep, besides over 250 pigs, being offered for inspection. Great Britain is represented by fourteen exhibitors in all—three of cattle, eight of sheep, and three of pigs, of whom the following have obtained prizes:—Henry F. Smith and J. Kersley Fowler, exhibitors of English short-horns, medals of merit; and W. Dudding, exhibitor of the same, an honourable mention; Lords Sondes, Walsingham, and Chesham, and Messrs. Russell Swanwick, R. Russell, and W. Dudding, exhibitors of sheep, medals for progress; John Treadwell and T. Fulcher receiving medals for merit. The three exhibitors of pigs—Messrs. R. Swanwick, John Fowler, and R. E. Duckering—have, moreover, each received medals for merit. Two co-operators' medals have also been bestowed by the jury on E. Kirbell and H. Woods, the agents and breeders of Lords Chesham and Walsingham.

Some of the great Austrian and German noblemen, such as Princes Schwarzenberg, Liechtenstein, and Schaumburg-Lippe and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, have come out remarkably strong in the different breeds of cattle reared on their estates, the first exposing alone as many as fifty fine-looking animals, and the others almost as many. France has comparatively little to show except some admirable merino sheep bred at Rambouillet, which have been put "*hors concours*" by the jury. The Hungarian Agricultural Society has a separate inclosure, situated at some little distance from the sheds where the other animals are exposed; and here some splendid specimens of the famous white Hungarian cattle, with their magnificent far-reaching horns, the tips of some of which are as much as five feet apart, are to be found. Close by the side of this pen—where a dozen cows, several calves, and three bulls (the latter placed in separate stalls) are offered for inspection—rises a picturesque conical-shaped Hungarian hut, composed of thatch reposing on wooden beams, round which cluster groups of Hungarian men and women in their picturesque national costumes. This corner forms one of the most interesting corners of the Exhibition, and the visitors flock there in great numbers. Hungary further contributes some splendid black swine, of fine compact forms, and many with curly, hairy hides. It would be desirable that some of these should be brought to England, where they might be advantageously employed in improving our native breeds. I also noticed in the Hungarian section a couple of white cow buffaloes, which might have been mistaken for gigantic pigs had it not been for their horns.

I will now speak of what is most worth notice in the Italian Section of the Exhibition.

Immediately adjacent to the fine sculpture lavishly grouped around the Italian tobacco trophy in the western nave or transept the Marquis di Ginori displays an endless variety of examples of that particular class of majolica which goes under the name of Doccia ware. Many of them are of great refinement and beauty, and altogether far superior to the specimens of porcelain which he exhibits beside them, owing to the models on which the latter are principally based being altogether false in taste. The vases and ewers in faience which the Marquis exposes—reproductions, in a great measure, of the majolica ware of Urbino and Castel Durante—although perhaps presenting, on the whole, too striking a family resemblance, their handles being almost invariably formed of fauns' heads or sitting mermaids and entwined snakes, are singularly graceful in form; while the arabesques with which they are lavishly ornamented display great fancy, united to admirable fitness of purpose and almost classical taste in design. Many of the paintings, myth-

ological subjects and others, with which the sides are decorated are executed in a masterly manner; the figures being generally finely, if sketchily, drawn, while all the subjects, of whatever nature, exhibit remarkable freedom of execution. The subdued brilliancy of the tints of some of these pieces, where the two shades of blue contrast admirably with the warm flesh tones and the mauves with the rich gold colour, is to be especially commended, as also are the more daring contrasts of colour met with in certain of the dishes and perforated plates, and more especially the lustres, of which the Marquis makes so conspicuous a display. Many of these, of great richness and beauty, have been already bought up by collectors—some of the finest having been secured, the very day the Exhibition opened, for various Continental museums.

The other examples of artistic majolica exposed in the Italian section are ordinarily very inferior to any which are comprised in the Marquis di Ginori's collection. They consist chiefly of vases, in which blue and yellow tints predominate, with serpent and dragon handles and arabesques incircling alike medallions and armorial bearings, of poorly painted plaques and brackets exhibiting more of quaintness than of beauty. An exception, however, may be made in favour of the reproductions of Mediæval specimens of majolica, comprising various curious vases, bottles, and plates exhibited by Castellani of Rome. One manufacturer sends a colossal bacchanalian vase, the sides of which are modelled in high relief with the Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne, who are attended by the customary troop of tipsy bacchantes and bacchantes, wine cup and thyrsis in hand, followed by jocund fauns and rollicking cupids, the sottish Silenus bringing up the rear. The stem of the vase is decorated with grotesque masks and rams' heads, the handles being likewise formed of rams' heads in conjunction with sitting satyrs, while a group of toying cupids surmounts the cover. Another noticeable specimen of majolica is a toilet table, with its swing glass in majolica frame held up by bouncing cupids seated astride of docile dolphins, the table itself being supported by a couple of mermaids. In the recess beneath is a large painting of Venus in a car drawn by dolphins and attended by a troop of sprightly young loves.

In the remaining space occupied by Italy in the nave some gorgeous satin and brocade hangings, rich in texture, resplendent in colour, and redundant in their ornamentation, which comprises medallions, wreaths, and armorial bearings, are exhibited by a manufacturer of Turin. That city, moreover, exposes some magnificent coloured velvets, rivaling the world-renowned goods of Genoa.

Italy, as usual, is rich in carved ebony cabinets, inlaid for the most part with engraved ivory friezes and medallions, varied in questionable taste with bosses of lapis-lazuli, jasper, agate, and various rare variegated marbles, and with mouldings and ornaments in bronze doré. One singularly-imposing specimen, which is exhibited by Pagliani of Milan, is inlaid with engraved ivory friezes, cornices, and panels, comprising masks, scrolls, military trophies, cupids, allegorical figures, and reproductions of renowned paintings, the whole varied by statuettes in silver and ivory, and surmounted by vases, trophies, and balustrades. This elaborate production, with its doors, drawers, niches, arches, cornices, pilasters, and balconies, forms, as may be conceived, quite an edifice of itself. A far less pretentious example is ornamented with engraved landscapes in ivory and fantastic arabesques of birds and flowers; while a still smaller specimen, which is exhibited by Gatti of Rome, is inlaid after a most redundant fashion with mother-of-pearl and rare pebbles, together with engraved ivory friezes and panels comprising portraits of Titian and Michael Angelo, encircled by elaborate arabesques.

But unquestionably the finest inlaid ebony cabinet exposed in the Italian section is one designed and constructed by Signor Joseph Pozzi, professor of ornamental design at the artisans' school under the charge of the municipality of Rome. This in every respect admirable work is alike chaste and harmonious in design and perfect in execution. It is inlaid, with great judgment, with engraved ivory of faultless workmanship, comprising alike figures, heads, cupids, medallions, landscapes, birds, animals, and so-called arabesque ornamentation, all rendered in a most masterly manner, with a wealth of fancy and a highly cultivated taste, the cabinet itself being surmounted by a fine bronze bust of the Emperor Augustus, in front of which are posed a short Roman sword and sceptre, wreathed with laurel crowns. There are many tables in mosaic and marqueterie, of no particular merit as works of art, one of the latter of which is inlaid with subjects, in sufficiently brilliant tints, from the life of Columbus; but these are more curious by reason of the vast amount of labour they indicate than any artistic result they succeed in attaining. There is, however, one splendid panel, the dimensions of which are about 5 ft. by 2 ft., inlaid with a striking design representing the triumphal entry into Rome of some Imperial conqueror, whose car is preceded by spoils from the vanquished and followed by troops of chained captives. In this subject everything is most artistically rendered; the composition, which recalls the works of Andrea Mantegna, is spirited to a degree; the drawing is good, the colouring brilliant and at the same time admirably harmonised; while the mere execution is perfect.

All modern Italian decorative art appears to draw its inspiration from the epoch of the Renaissance, and so long as it keeps within these safe limits it rarely offends the cultivated taste. In the present Exhibition the only marked attempt at anything like originality of design is seen in a bedroom suite, graceful in form, but in which the original material of rose-wood or palisandre is almost hidden beneath the redundancy of gilt ornamentation with which it is so liberally overlaid. In far better taste is an elaborately-carved oak bedstead, with rich yellow satin and velvet hangings, prodigal though it be of cupid ornamentation. Cupids tenderly embrace above the footboard, while a frieze of cupids runs below, and Hymen, with burning torch, sits watchful at the couch's head.

Salviati makes his accustomed show of Venetian glass in exact imitation of, as well as adapted from, ancient examples, comprising looking-glasses, chandeliers, candelabra, vases, flagons, ewers, cups, bowls, tazzas, and drinking-glasses with highly-ornamental fragile stems, some jewelled, others of delicately-threaded or diamond raised patterns, alike white and tinted, from the faintest blush of colour to the most intense shades, and including turquoise, ruby, and opal colour examples, together with tender radiating and richly-granulated tones. Among all this highly-fanciful display, which frequently partakes of the fantastic, the graceful is almost invariably dominant. The chandeliers and candelabra, blooming all over with flowers, and hung with glass chains and rings, terminating in jewelled pendants, are usually remarkably elegant objects; but in certain of the looking-glass frames a certain meretriciousness, both of form and colour, has been allowed to override all considerations of good taste. The mosaics which Salviati exposes will, as usual, not bear comparison with the specimens which Russia displays. The majority are merely reproductions of poor Byzantine examples, comprising, for the most part, ordinary religious symbols and the heads and figures of saints. Among works apparently of original design is a singularly poor composition of Belisarius, and a vigorous lifesize group of

children dancing to the lively notes of some Italian shepherd-boy's pipe.

In the Italian section there are a large number of carved frames in ebony and other woods, several of them exquisite in design and admirable as regards workmanship; some carved marble mantelpieces, possessing no kind of merit; and various groups in deep green marble, stereotype reproductions on a small scale of well-known antique examples. There is a considerable display of coral in all forms and colours—in the rough as it comes from the sea, before being polished, and after it is worked into shape as beads or other ornaments, with a series of pictures illustrating the entire process it has to pass through. Succeeding come a few cases of gold and silver filigree and ordinary jewellery, and then we arrive at the higher class of jewellery, many objects among which exhibit great taste and novelty in design, and are remarkable alike for their splendour and beauty.

Signor Bellezza, jeweller to the King of Italy, exhibits some magnificent parures, notably a necklace with pendants, together with a brooch and earrings, all being composed of deep grey pearls encircled by rows of brilliants—the brooch, which is formed of a single pearl of the form and size of a pigeon's egg, appearing to repose as it were in a nest of diamonds. In the same case a splendid diamond necklace is exposed, for the possession of which many a haughty beauty will coax and intrigue between now and the first of next November. Encircling the neck are ten large pearls, each set in a framework of diamonds, the whole being connected by a series of diamond bows from which depend festoons of pearls and brilliants. In the centre of the pendants, which are fashioned in the form of shells composed of numerous small diamonds, are single pearls of large size, of perfect form, and of remarkable purity, while surrounding these shells are festoons of stars and leaves in brilliants. The Italian Court jeweller, moreover, exhibits an elegant collar in gold filigree, set with circles of pearls encompassed by rubies; also some magnificent opals and cameos of great delicacy and beauty, together with a splendid rosebud ornament, the flowers of which are of the purest pink coral, while the leaves are formed of masses of diamonds.

At the further end of the transverse gallery in which the Italian jewellery is displayed are some wax and terra-cotta groups and figures of Italian peasantry, and several cleverly-modelled caricatures of Italian priests. Next comes an exhibition of leather goods, including boots, shoes, portmanteaux, bags, saddles, and harness, followed by specimens of leather cloths, both coloured and elaborately gilt; together with skins, rugs, and furs, adapted as articles of attire. In the opposite or southern transverse gallery we encounter a very complete display of raw silk, including what are technically termed tram, singles, and organzine, not exclusively the produce of genuine Italian cocoons, but, in certain instances, of eggs obtained from the East and other places, where the silkworm disease has not hitherto penetrated. There are, moreover, innumerable examples of sewing silk, spun raw and dyed, in every variety of texture and every conceivable shade of colour, with some splendid woven silk hangings and brocade church vestments; also fringes, tassels, and embroidered bindings.

Lord Derby presided, on Monday, at the annual public examination of the Manchester Schools for the Deaf and Dumb.

The *Poor Law Guardian* says the Local Government Board do not intend to appoint any more female inspectors.

The Board of Trade returns for May were issued on Saturday. They show considerable increase by comparison with previous returns. The declared value of our exports was £22,607,082, against £20,771,303 in 1872.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, last Saturday, at a general meeting of the Royal Schools for the Daughters of Officers in the Army. There were present as speakers Lieutenant-General Sir A. Lawrence, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Wilbraham, Lieutenant-General M'Cleverty, General H. Eyre, and others.

In the beautiful grounds of Cliveden, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster, near the banks of the Thames at Maidenhead, a grand fête and fancy bazaar were held, last week, in aid of the funds for completing the church, organ, and schools at Beaconsfield, Bucks. The proceedings were of a highly interesting character.

The Bath and West of England Society's Agricultural Show at Plymouth closed on the 6th inst., having been visited by 63,000 persons. For the amusement of the visitors Port-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel arranged on the last day a naval sham fight, in which 2000 boys and their instructors on board the *Liberty*, *Sealark*, and *Squirrel* training brigs engaged.

An interesting event took place at Swindon last Saturday, Mr. Walter Pownall, M.P., opening and presenting to a committee a "ragged school" for the free instruction of the children of the labouring classes in a poor district of the town, known as Burnivale. The committee is composed of members of all denominations, and the instruction is to be unsectarian. The site was given by Mr. Thomas Luce, who sat for the borough from 1852 to 1859—the cost of erection, £500, being borne by Mr. Powell.

During the month of May the number of persons who left Liverpool as emigrants was 35,364—an increase of 2206 on the returns for the month of April, and of 3297 on last May. Forty ships sailed under the terms of the Emigration Act last month, carrying 27,582 persons to the United States; one ship took out 239 for Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and ten conveyed 7318 to Canada. In addition to these, there went out, not under the Act, 69 persons to the United States, 41 to Victoria, 20 to New South Wales, 20 to New Zealand, and 75 to other places.

A fire, which assumed serious proportions, broke out in Thomas-street, Dublin, on Saturday night. The turbulent classes of the city assembled in great force, and stoned the police so severely that the military were called out, and found it necessary to charge the mob with fixed bayonets. The Lord Mayor received a heavy blow in the chest from a stone. Thirty of the rioters were taken before the magistrates on Monday. Of these the greater number were liberated, but eleven of the ringleaders were retained in custody. Only one of the injured persons seems to be in a dangerous condition. The witnesses rendered a sad account of the cowardly violence and shameless wrecking on the part of the mob.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the arrangements for the autumn manoeuvres on Cannock Chase, so far as they are yet completed, are as follow:—The manoeuvres will commence on Aug. 18, and be continued for close upon a month. Etching-hill, near Rugeley, has been fixed upon as the central point of operations, the camp of the General being pitched there. The force will be formed into three brigades, one brigade being stationed at Wolsley Bridge, in the north; another at Beaudesert, in the east; and the third at Hednesford, towards the western boundary of Cannock Chase. The head-quarters of the commissariat department will be near the railway station at Rugeley. Among the auxiliaries under orders to join the army are the Dumfriesshire Militia, the 4th Lancashire Militia, and the 1st Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL CADOGAN.

The Right Hon. Henry Charles Cadogan, Earl Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, Baron Cadogan, of Oakley, in the county of Bucks, and Baron Oakley, of Caversham, Oxfordshire, P.O., died, on the 8th inst., at Woodrising Hall, Norfolk. His Lordship was born, Feb. 15, 1812, the eldest son of George, third Earl Cadogan, Admiral Royal Navy, C.B., a distinguished naval officer, by Honoria Louisa, his wife, daughter of Joseph Blake, Esq., and sister to the first Lord Walscourt. He was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1835. Entering the diplomatic service, he was an attaché at St. Petersburg in 1834-5, and secretary to the British Embassy at Paris in 1858-9. In the interval he had sat as M.P. for Reading in 1841-7, and for Dover in 1852-7. The Earl succeeded his father Sept. 15, 1864; and from 1866-7 held the Court appointment of Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. He was a Colonel of the Royal Westminster Militia. Lord Cadogan married, July 12, 1836, his cousin, Mary Sarah, third daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., and by her, who died only four months since, had four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Viscount Chelsea, now fifth Earl Cadogan, born May 12, 1840, married, May 16, 1865, Lady Beatrix Jane Craven, fourth daughter of William, second Earl of Craven, and has issue. He was recently elected M.P. for Bath.

SIR T. B. WESTERN, BART.

Sir Thomas Burch Western, Bart., of Rivenhall, Essex, Lieutenant and Custos-Rotulorum of that county, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and formerly M.P. for North Essex, died on the 30th ult., at Felix Hall, Kelvedon. He was one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, was a J.P. and D.L. for Essex, and its High Sheriff in 1850, and represented in Parliament the northern division of that county from 1865 to 1868. Sir Thomas was born Aug. 22, 1795, the eldest son (by Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Burch, Esq., of Bermuda) of Rear Admiral Thomas Western, K.T.S., of Tattingstone Place, Suffolk, who was second son of Thomas Western, Esq., of Great Abington, and Jane, his wife, daughter of Felix Calvert, Esq., M.P., of Albury Hall. In 1844 he succeeded by will to the Rivenhall and Felix Hall estates at the death of his cousin, Charles Lord Western, and was created a Baronet Aug. 20, 1864. He married, Feb. 19, 1819, Margaret Laetitia (who died Dec. 23, 1872), fourth daughter of William Bushby, Esq., of Kirk-michael and Lamphits, Dumfriesshire, and leaves two daughters and one surviving son, now Sir Thomas Sutton Western, second Baronet, late M.P. for Maldon, born Oct. 7, 1821, who married, Feb. 3, 1848, Giuletta Romana, daughter of Sir Edward Manningham-Buller, Bart., and by her (who died Sept. 20, 1850) has an only son, Thomas Charles Callis.

THE RIGHT HON. FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH.

The Right Hon. Fitzstephen French, Esq., M.P. for the county of Roscommon and Colonel of its militia, died, at 68, Warwick-square, on the 4th inst. He was born Dec. 7, 1801, the youngest son of Arthur French, Esq., of French Park, in the county of Roscommon, M.P., by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Edmund Costello, Esq., and was brother of the three late Lords de Freyne. When a new barony was directed to be granted to the first Lord de Freyne, with an extended limitation, the succession was gazetted to go to Mr. Fitzstephen French, but before the patent passed the limitation was altered. Mr. Fitzstephen French sat as a Liberal in Parliament for the county of Roscommon forty-one years. He married, Nov. 24, 1839, Charlotte Emma Georgina, daughter and coheir of the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet and grand-daughter of Lord William Russell, by whom he leaves two surviving daughters, of whom the elder, Louisa Emma Corisande, is wife of Captain George H. Bridges, A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

MR. S. T. KEKEWICH.

Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore, Devon, M.P. for the southern division of that county, died recently at his seat near Exeter. He was born Oct. 31, 1796, the only son of Samuel Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore, by Salome, his wife, daughter of George Sweet, Esq., of Tiverton, and represented a very old family, which, originally from Lancashire, settled in Cornwall through a marriage, about the middle of the sixteenth century, with the heiress of Talvarn. The hon. member, before his election for South Devon, in 1858, had sat for Exeter from 1826 to 1830. He was J.P. and D.L., and served as High Sheriff in 1834. He married, first, April 3, 1820, Agatha Maria Sophia, daughter of John Langston, Esq., of Sarsdon, Oxon; and, secondly, June 9, 1840, Louisa, only daughter of Lewis William Buck, Esq., M.P., of Moreton, and leaves issue by both wives.

A new cattle market has been opened at Windsor, near the terminus of the Great Western Railway.

Last Saturday the twelfth annual prize meeting of the West of Scotland Artillery and Rifle Association was brought to a highly successful termination. Private R. H. Walker, 1st Lanark, won the champion plate of £20 and the gold badge of the association. The 19th Lanark won Sir Edward Colebrooke's challenge plate for volley-firing; the 1st Renfrew the Earl of Glasgow's challenge plate for the best average score for each representative of competing battalions; Corporal A. W. Scott, 3rd Lanark, secured the Glasgow Corporation challenge cup; and the 94th Lanark the prize for company team volley-firing.

A singular interview took place in the large hall of Wentworth Castle, near Rotherham, last week, between Earl Fitzwilliam and 500 of his late colliers. During the last eighteen months the latter had thrown one of his Lordship's pits "idle" about twenty-five times on trivial causes, uttered threats, and intimidated non-unionists. They now appeared before his Lordship with an apology, and asked to be reinstated. His Lordship administered a severe rebuke, gave them luncheon, and informed them he would consider whether, and on what terms, he would reopen the colliery.

CHESS.

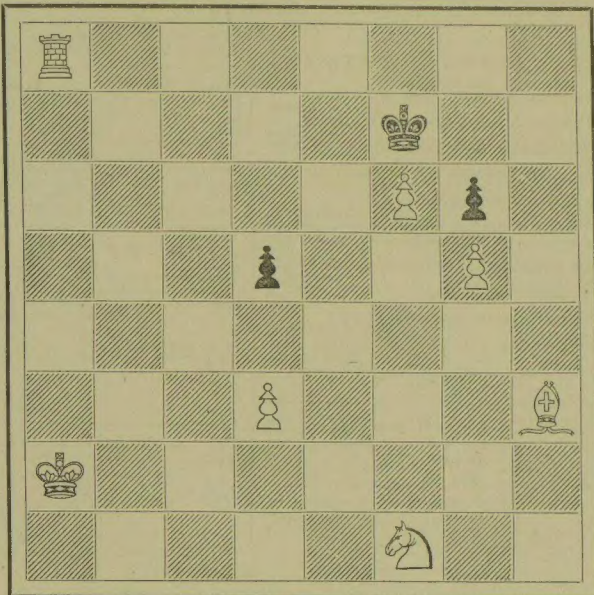
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.
H. W. B. G., The Hague.—The three problems have been safely received, and shall undergo examination forthwith.
S. G. K., Birmingham.—Your envelope was wrongly directed, and reached us only by accident. In future, please enclose slips in a wrapper of some kind.
SECRETARY, City of London Chess Club.—The announcement of Mr. Zukertort's blindfold play reached us after the Chess article had gone to press. It should have been sent a week earlier.
A. Looker-on.—Yes; we were misinformed at the last moment. The final score of the second match between Messrs. Bird and Wisker was:—Bird, 7 (including one resigned); Wisker, 4; Drawn, 3.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1527 has been received from D. D.—W. P. K.—L. L.—W. B. Wood—Clive Croxley—Daisy—B. A.—W. N.—A. A.—S. Dyob—J. Janion—Q. E. D.—A. A.—J. M. A.—H. Chessy—Amphitryon—Manfred and Man Friday—H. Frai—L. Calu—O. P. Q.—C. V. S.—F. M. G.—L. B. W.—S. M. V.—F. G. D.—A. K. S.—W. Furneal—R. D. H.—Helensburgh—C. H. S.—W. V. G. D.—A. Way—M. P.—Rev. M. Clare—L. R. H. Toovey—Percy—Fred—Arrah na-Pogue—Charley—Keith and Kate—B. W. D.—F. S. R.—Peterkin—R. W. D.—J. Sowden—Ruth—Gymnasium—Lourda and Harry—Howard—J. R. Rapp—Munich—A. Wood—Bost—Ferdinand and Miranda—W. F. Payne—East Marden—T. W. of Canterbury—Euclid—W. Airey—W. S. B.—E. H. of Mona—T. W. Morris—D. W. O.—E. G. Shrewsbury—W. Groux—E. Moriarta—K. Mark of Berwick—John O'Neill—E. Frau of Lyons—Je ne sais pas—H. J. B., Chester; and Colonia of Delft.
* A great number of answers to correspondents are unavoidably postponed for want of space.

PROBLEM No. 1529.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Another Game in the second Match between Messrs. Wisker and Bird. (Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. W.). WHITE (Mr. B.).
1. P to K 3rd P to K B 4th
2. P to Q 4th Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
4. P to Q B 4th B to Q Kt 2nd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q R 3rd
6. P to Q R 3rd P to K Kt 3rd
7. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q B 3rd
8. B to Q Kt 2nd B to K Kt 2nd
9. Q to Q Kt 3rd Kt to Q B 2nd
10. B to K 2nd P to K 3rd
11. P to Q R 4th Castles
12. Castles on K side R to Q Kt sq
13. P to Q Kt 5th P to Q B 4th
14. P takes P P takes P
15. P to Q R 5th P to K 2nd
16. Kt to Q R 4th P to Q 3rd
17. K R to Q sq P to K 4th
18. P to Q Kt 6th P takes P
19. Kt takes Q Kt P to K 3rd
20. Q to Q R 4th P to K B 5th
21. Kt to K sq P takes P
22. P takes P B to K R 3rd
The game hitherto has been singularly devoid of interest. It brightens a little at this point, owing to the attack Mr. Bird has contrived to develop; but we should have hesitated to publish it, were it not for the remarkable variations which spring from the second player's 24th move.
23. R to Q R 3rd Kt to K 5th
24. Kt to K B 3rd Kt from K 5th to K Kt 4th
By this move Mr. Bird appears to have thrown away an almost certain victory. Had he played the other Kt to K Kt 4th, we believe he could have won the game without difficulty. Let us suppose—
Kt from K 3rd to K Kt 4th
His opponent has a variety of moves at command, but the three best seem to be P to Q R 6th, Q to Q 7th, and Kt to Q 7th. We will examine them in this order.
In the first place—
25. P to Q R 6th R takes Kt
26. B takes R Kt to K R 6th
(If 26. K to R sq Q to K Kt 4th, and then mate follows in three moves.)
If 26. R to K B sq Kt to K R 6th (ch) and mates in three moves.
(If 26. P takes R Kt to K R 6th (ch) 27. K to Kt 2nd Q to K Kt 4th (ch) and mates next move.)
26. Kt takes B (ch)
27. P takes Kt Q to K R 6th (ch) winning immediately.
27. K to B sq Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
28. K to B sq R to K B sq
29. K to K 2nd Kt to Q B 6th (ch)
30. R takes Kt (best) Q to K Kt 7th (ch)
31. K to Q 3rd R takes K B P, and mates directly.
31. P to K 5th (ch)
32. P takes P B takes P checkmate.
In the second place—
25. Q to Q 7th Kt takes Kt (ch)
26. B takes Kt Q to Kt 4th (ch)
(If 26. P takes Kt Q to K R 5th and win. 27. Q to K Kt 4th Q takes Q (ch)
28. P takes Q Kt to K B 7th, threatening mate next move.
29. P to K 4th, and he must lose the game speedily.
In the third place—
25. Kt to Q 7th R takes Kt
26. B takes R (best) Kt to K R 6th (ch), and wins.
(If 26. P takes R or Kt Kt to K R 6th (ch), and wins.)
27. P takes Kt Q takes K P, and wins.
28. Q to Q B 2nd Q takes K P, and wins.
29. K to B sq Q to K B 4th (ch)
30. R takes Kt (best) B takes P (ch)
31. K to K sq (best) R takes B, and wins.
(If he play Kt to Q 7th, the second player moves his Kt to K 8th, and after enduring a few checks, must win.)
30. B takes B
31. P takes B P takes B, and wins.
To resume the game as really played:—
25. Q to Q 7th Kt takes Kt (ch)
26. B takes Kt Q to K B 3rd
27. R takes Q P Q R to Q sq
28. Q takes Kt (ch) Q takes Q
29. R takes Q B takes B
30. P takes B R to Q 7th (ch)
31. K to Kt 2nd R takes B
32. K to Kt 3rd B to Kt 2nd
33. R takes Kt R to K sq
34. R takes B P R takes R
35. R to Q B 8th B to K 4th (ch)
36. Kt takes R B to B 2nd
37. P to B 4th R to Q Kt sq
38. P to Q R 6th R to Q R sq
39. P to Q R 7th R to Q R sq
40. P to Q B 5th Resigns

CHESS MATCH.

A return match between the Birmingham and Worcester clubs was played at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, on June 2, 1873, with the following result:—

Won.	WORCESTER	Drawn.	BIRMINGHAM	Won.
1	Lord Lyttelton	.. — ..	Mr. Thomas Avery	2
2	Rev. C. E. Ranken	.. — ..	Rev. T. C. Yarranton	—
1	Rev. F. R. Drew	.. 1 ..	H. E. Syndercombe	1
1	Mr. E. Anthony	.. 1 ..	Dr. Freeman	1
1	Rev. F. J. Eld..	.. 1 ..	J. F. Ryder	1
—	Mr. B. W. Fisher	.. — ..	John Halford	1
1	Mr. J. F. Gillam	.. — ..	Thomas F. Best	2
1	Mr. J. Wood ..	.. 1 ..	S. G. Kempson	1
1	Mr. C. S. Farrans	.. — ..	H. A. Fry ..	1
1	Mr. F. Dingle ..	.. 2 ..	J. M. Madders	—
—	Mr. J. Hopkins	.. 2 ..	Joseph Price	..
—	Mr. G. Newman	.. — ..	J. Lilley Smith	1
10		8		11

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with six codicils, of the Hon. Henry Amelius Coventry, who died, on April 3, at Pickwell Manor House, Leicestershire, was proved on the 30th ult., by Henry Amelius Beauclerk Coventry, the son, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £300, his residence, with the furniture, 25, Belgrave-square, and an annuity of £2150, in addition to an annuity of £600 already secured to her; to his son Henry Arthur Coventry an annuity of £400; and among the legacies there is one of £1000 to Mr. James Leman. The testator settles his real estates on his eldest son, Henry, and appoints him residuary legatee.

The will and codicil of Admiral George William Hughes D'Aeth, of Knowlton Court, Kent, were proved, on the 4th inst., by Narbrough Hughes D'Aeth, the son, and the Rev. Frederick Tufnell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The said Narbrough Hughes D'Aeth is named residuary legatee, and he also takes, under settlement, the Knowlton estate.

The will and two codicils of the late William Charles Macready, of Cheltenham, were proved, at the district registry, Gloucester, on the 21st ult., under £20,000, by Cecile Louise Frederica Macready, the relict, Sir William Frederick Pollock, and the Rev. James Fleming, the executors. The widow gets an annuity of £700, and after payment of some legacies and an annuity to his sister, testator bequeaths the residue to his three children, Jonathan Forster Christian Horace Macready, Mrs. Cecilia Benvenuta Horsford, and Cecil Frederick Nevil Macready. Testator leaves all his manuscripts to his wife, with a discretionary power to publish at the expense of his estate any she may think fit. Among the specific bequests testator gives the marble bust of himself by Behnes and Jackson's portrait of himself in the character of Henry IV. to his wife for life, and after her death to the National Portrait Gallery; and the silver testimonial presented to him, for subscribers, by the Duke of Cambridge he makes an heirloom in his family.

The will of Sarah, Countess Waldegrave, who died at Hastings, on April 10, was proved, on the 26th ult., by the Ven. Augustus Macdonald Hopper, Mawditt Gausen Best, Esq., and Mrs. Hester Elizabeth Holmes, three of the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The will contains many legacies to members of her own and her late husband's families and to her servants; her great nephew, John Sanicroft Holmes, is appointed residuary legatee. Nine of the local charities at Hastings get legacies of 19 gs. each. The testatrix gives the three silver-gilt balls appended to the canopies used at the coronations of George II., George III., and George IV., and borne by immemorial custom by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, to the museum at Kensington.

The will of Sir Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall, Lancashire, was proved at the district registry, Lancaster, on the 15th ult., by Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, the son, the surviving executor, under £25,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all the property over which he has a power of disposal to his said son.

The new Townhall and Free Library, which have been erected at Bilston at a cost of £5000, was opened on Tuesday.

About a thousand workmen employed in the boot and shoe making trade at Leeds have struck work for an advance of wages ranging from ten to twenty per cent.

A field-day of the whole of the troops of the Chatham garrison took place on Monday, when the officers and men were put through an extended course of brigade movements by Brigadier-General Erskine. There were about 5000 troops on the ground.

The annual meeting of the Northumberland and Durham Miners' Relief Fund was held last Saturday at Newcastle. The report showed that the fund comprised 30,000 members, among whom the deaths from accidents during the year had been about 2½ per 1000. The income had been £11,000 and the expenditure £8000. £16,000 was the amount of the society's investment.

The Charity Commissioners have issued a return showing the endowed charities in the county of Derby. Their aggregate gross income amounts to £19,483. Of this sum £6983, being rather more than a third, is applied to education; £1050 to ecclesiastical purposes, such as endowments of clergy and maintenance of churches or chapels; £971 to apprenticing and advancement; and £592 to "public uses." Of the remainder, £3804 goes to almshouses, £2133 to distribution of articles in kind, and £3448 to distribution of money.

The Great Eastern steam-ship has once more started upon another of those missions for which she is so eminently adapted, and which she has already ably fulfilled upon three occasions. In company with the Edinburgh and the Hibernia, she is on her way to lay a fourth telegraph cable across the bed of the Atlantic, the squadron having left the Portland Roads for Valentin on Sunday morning. Although this is nominally the fourth cable, it is really the fifth that has been laid on the same course—the first having been laid by the Agamemnon and the Niagara in 1858. This cable, however, worked only for a few weeks and then failed to transmit signals, since which time it has been left to itself on the bed of the ocean, and its existence practically ignored. In 1865 the first attempt was made by the Great Eastern to lay an Atlantic cable, which, however, was for the time unsuccessful, the cable parting in 2000 fathoms of water, and, although grappled for and three times hooked, it was not then recovered, owing to the grappling gear giving way under the severe strain. In the following year a second cable was successfully laid, and the broken cable of 1865 was recovered and completed. The year 1869 witnessed the laying of the third, or French Atlantic cable, from Brest to St. Pierre, the present forming, therefore, the fourth practical cable. The squadron to which the laying of it has been intrusted consists of the Great Eastern, Captain Halpin, who is in charge of the expedition; the Hibernia, 3000 tons, Captain Cato; the Edinburgh, 2300 tons, Captain Manning; and the Robert Lowe, 700 tons, Captain Tidmarsh. The last three vessels are all screw steam-ships, the Great Eastern having both paddles and screw. The electrical staff is in charge of Mr. Laws, Captain Halpin's chief assistant in the engineering department being Mr. Loudon, while Dr. W. H. Allchin is physician in charge of the expedition for a second time. The task of organising and arranging the expedition has devolved upon Admiral Sherard Osborn, who has most successfully accomplished his object. When the project of a fourth Atlantic cable was started, it was proposed to lay it from Porthcurno, on the Cornish coast, direct to Halifax, and thence to New York. In consequence, however, of the amalgamation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français, and it being desirable, moreover, to reduce the risk incident to submarine lines by laying the cable in shorter lengths, it was decided to lay it between the same points as the previous cables—viz., Valentin and Heart's Content, Newfoundland.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.—SPECIAL SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.
The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the Morning Service. The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City will attend in State Service at Eleven o'clock; Preacher, the Bishop of London. Afternoon Service, at Three o'clock; Preacher, Bishop Cloughton. Special Services at Westminster Abbey.
Morning Service, at 11 o'clock; Preacher, Canon Prothero. Afternoon Service, at 3 o'clock; Preacher, Rev. R. Duckworth. Evening Service, at 7 o'clock; Preacher, the Archbishop of York.
The Lord Mayor and Corporation will attend the Afternoon Service at the Abbey at Three o'clock.
Special Services will be held at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon; at the St. James's Hall, by the Rev. C. Molyneux and the Rev. Newman Hall, at the Agricultural Hall, by the Rev. J. Thain Davidson; at Exeter Hall, by the Rev. Dr. Parker; at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by Monsieigneur Capel; at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, by the Rev. Dr. Doyle.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.—PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES at ST. PAUL'S.—Immediate Application must be made to the Secretary, at the Mansion House, for Tickets to the reserved portion of the area of the Dome, the other part of which will be open to the public.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 15.—The HONORARY SECRETARIES ATTEND THE MANSION HOUSE DAILY at 2.30, and the Secretary may be seen any day between Ten and Four o'clock.
A Full List of Assenting Ministers will be published.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 15. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND will be received by the LORD MAYOR and Treasurer at the MANSION HOUSE up to the 30th inst.
June 1, 1873. W. H. RAMSAY, Secretary.

THE GENERAL CREDIT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Office, 156, Chapside, London, E.C.
MORTGAGE AND DISCOUNT BANK.
Chairman—R. J. THOMPSON, Esq.
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Opens Drawing Accounts.
Receives Deposits at Interest.
Discounts Trade Bills.
Lends Money on Mortgage or Deposit of Deeds.
Advances Cash to Purchase House Property.
Prospectuses, &c., on Application.
CHARLES J. BAKER, Manager.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—IMPROVED SERVICE via PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA, as under:—
Victoria (West End) dep. 6 a.m. 9.50 a.m. 11.40 a.m. 1.15 p.m. 3.45 p.m. 5.15 p.m. 6.50 p.m.
Kensington " 6.50 9.50 11.40 1.15 3.45 5.15 6.50
Clapham Junction " 6.59 9.59 11.49 1.15 3.45 5.15 6.59
London Br. (City), dep. 7.10 9.10 11.10 1.10 3.40 5.10 6.50
Portsmouth " 7.25 9.25 11.25 1.15 3.45 5.15 6.55
Coles " 10.55 11.55 1.15 3.45 5.15 6.55
Rye " 10.55 11.55 1.15 3.45 5.15 6.55
Sandown " 11.15 12.15 1.15 3.45 5.15 6.55
Shanklin " 11.25 12.25 1.15 3.45 5.15 6.55
Ventnor (for Bournemouth) 11.25 12.25 1.15 3.45 5.15 6.55
Cheap Fast Trains run on Saturdays only.
Coaches have commenced running for the season from Ventnor to Bournemouth, and through the Undercliff to Freshwater.
Tourist Tickets are issued to the Isle of Wight by this route.
Tickets and every information can be obtained at the West-End General Office, 25, Regent-circus, Waterloo-place.

BATHS OF HOMBURG.
More attracting than ever this season.

THE GRANVILLE HOTEL,
ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA.
Ramatage the nearest station on both lines. One of the most elegant, commodious, and comfortable hotels in the kingdom.
Hydrothermal, Turkish, Oriental, and Saline, Plunge, and other Baths in the Hotel. Table d'Hôte daily.

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Under Authority from the Postmaster-General of India.
Parcels not exceeding Fifty Pounds in weight and 2 ft. by 1 ft. in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed by the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY from London to any Port Town in India at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb. Full particulars on application at 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

SECONDHAND SILVER.—An Assortment of Tea and Coffee Services, from £30; Tea Services, from £15; Tea Sets, £7 7s.; Crystal Frames, £6 6s.; Waiters, £3; Cream Jugs, 30s.; Salt Spoons, 6s. a pair.
G. A. GODWIN, 304, High Holborn, London. Established 1801.

MESSRS. T. H. FILMER and SON,
Upholsterers, Decorators, &c., 31 and 33, Berners-street, beg respectfully to solicit a visit to their FURNITURE SHOW-ROOMS and Galleries, the largest in the United Kingdom, containing every variety of Furniture, marked in plain figures, of the best manufacture and designs. Plans taken and Estimates prepared free of any charge. Illustrated Price Catalogues of Bed-Room Furniture, Easy-Chairs, Couches, Sofas, sent post-free on application.

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HOWARD'S PATENT.
Furniture of all descriptions, made of Howard's Patent Parquet, is of the most durable kind, and (being manufactured by machinery) moderate in cost, and of the finest possible quality.
Combining Parquet with Wood Tapestry, residences may be fitted up without either painting or paperhanging.
HOWARD and SONS,
Decorators and Cabinetmakers by steam power,
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PORTFOLIOS, with self-supporting Stands, made in any wood. Surpasses in simplicity any before made. Price-Lists on application.—GREGORY and CO., Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, &c., 212, Regent-street, W.

WATER CUSHIONS for INVALIDS (HOOPER'S), affording instant relief from pressure, and effectually preventing bed-sores by their ease, softness, and elasticity. Illustrated price-list free by post.—Hooper, Manufacturer of Water Mattresses and Water Cushions to the Queen, 7, Pall-mall East, S.W., and at 55, Grosvenor-street, W.

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The "Globe" £2 2s. Family Machine.
Prospectus and Samples free.
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SILENT LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, 5s.
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J. and P. COATS' CROCHET or TATTING COTTON is unsurpassed in quality.
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Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds... £4 14 6
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Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
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Patent Lever Watch with gold dial, jewelled... 11 11 0
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